THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a full report of the Indian Deputation, which waited on Mr. Gladstone on the 31st ultimo with a congratulatory address upon his attaining his 74th birth-day. The Deputation comprised the following Indian gentlemen:

Messrs. D. P. Cama, Bombay, Chairman; Lalmohun Ghose, Bengal; Hamid Ali Khan, North-West Provinces; M. M. Bhownuggri, Bombay; Ramaswamy Raju, Madras; Abdul Jalil, North-West Provinces; N. J. Mulla, Bombay; R. S. V. Iengar, Madras; J. E. Modi, Bombay; G. N. Pandit, Benga A. K. Setna, Bombay; His Highness Rajah Rampal Singh Oudh; Messrs. Abdul Majid, North-West Provinces; M. N. Banneriji, Bengal, J. D. Framji, Bombay, L. M. Wadia, Bombay; M. C. Mallick, Bengal; J. Pandit, Bengal Dr. H. Banatvala, Bombay; Messrs. K. B. Dutt, Bengal; J. A. Sett, Bombay; Habib Ullah, North-West Provinces; N. D. Francis, Bombay; M. Deva, Bengal, J. J. Guzdar, Bombay, S. M. Ismail, Bengal; and R. D. Sethna, Honorary Secretary.

SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE introduced the deputation. He said:

The representation was composed of a number of Indian gentlemen of all creeds, of very diverse views drawn from all parts of India, and combined only by the accident of their being resident in England for the purpose either of business or education. They did not desire to connect themselves with any English political party or question whatever. Their present object was twofold—First they desire to assert an equality with their English fellow-subjects in one privilege, and that was the privilege of coming forward on that occasion to express the feeling of admiration and reverence and confidence with which his [Mr. Gladstone's] conduct has inspired them [Cheers.] In the second place, they desire to take that opportunity of expressing to the First Minister of the Queen their entire contentment with her rule in India and their confidence that she and all her ministers looked upon her Indian subjects with good-will and with an equal eye, and that they would endeavour to consolidate the freedom her Native subjects possessed, and to enlarge its bounds when and as circumstances permitted. The deputation only professed to be residents in England, and had no special permission or authority to speak on behalf of their fellow-countrymen in India, but they felt confident, each man for his friends and neighbours and that part of the country from which he came, that the sentiments entertained in India were identical with the sentiments expressed in England. [Cheers].

MR. CAMA read the address, from which we give the following extract:

During the past year public attention has been much directed to the affairs of India. And we feel the more bound to raise our voice, however humble, to speak on behalf of the millions of our fellow-countrymen, because our silence might be misconstrued, and those unfamiliar with India might not understand how heartily all classes of the Indian population appreciate the just and beneficent policy which has been attempted to be pursued towards them, in accordance with Her Most Gracious Majesty's declarations in the memorable Proclamation of 1858, a policy enunciated and emphasized repeatedly by various administrations—Conservative and Liberal alike—and which Her Imperial Majesty's Viceroy is so nobly striving to fulfil, thereby binding all classes and creeds in fervent attachment to Her Majesty's rule. The course adopted by Her Majesty's present representative to develop that policy at every fitting opportunity, has assured the people of India that the responsible ministers of the Crown are anxious to give effect to the letter as well as to the spirit of the assurance so graciously conveyed from time to time. Firmly trusting in the strength of the cause of justice, and in the sound judgement of the Government and the people of England they have been careful to refrain from reciprocating agitation lest that might render more onerous the task of the Viceroy, whose name is so dear to them and to every friend of the perpetuity of British rule in India. Guided by the same impulse, we feel this would not be a fitting occasion to express regret at the concessions that have been made to the violent opposition which was adopted in the absence of rational objections to measures based on that policy. This forbearance, we venture to believe, has not been fruitless. The confidence of the people has been, to some extent, vindicated by the public announcements made from time to time by yourself and your colleagues, that the policy of Lord Ripon and some of his equally liberal-minded predecessors shall be fearlessly maintained. Knowing, as we do, the feelings of our countrymen in India, we beg to assure you, Sir, that such a policy of righteousness and generosity is a better guarantee than thousands of bayonets for the continuance of British rule, and that the confidence and hopefulness inspired in the hearts of the people of India by the assurance of its maintenance will form the strongest of all bulwarks against either external aggression or internal disorder from whatever class, color, or creed.

MR. GLADSTONE returned a hearty reply:

In accepting frankly the expression of your confidence, and in assuring you that I do entertain those sentiments with regard to India which you have been pleased to ascribe to me, I will say that I accept them not alone on my own behalf, but in an equal degree on behalf of my colleagues with whom I have the honor to act. (Hear, hear.) Among those colleagues I need not say, on an occasion of this kind, that I give a distinguished place to my noble friend the Marquis of Ripon [cheers.]—but, gentlemen, I will go higher still, and assure you that we are the faithful representatives of the Crown when we assure you that the Proclamation of 1858, to which you have referred, and which has been the guide of our conduct, has been the expression of the sentiments of the highest authority in this country from that time to this, and may be looked upon, I trust, as affording a solemn guarantee for all the future proceedings of England in her relations with India. We understand, gentlemen—or at least we are beginning to understand, as far as the imperfection of human nature permits the understanding to embrace the consideration of great political problems—that we have no rivalry of interests to contemplate as between India and England, and that we plead as our main title for our presence in India the good of India. (Hear, hear.) We rejoice to see this assurance that that is the view you take—that you regard the connection between India and England as one which is to be wrought out for the political benefits which we expect to arise. Above all, in conclusion, let me assure you of my warm concurrence with the important sentiment you have given utterance to when you stated that "the confidence and hopefulness inspired in the hearts of the people of India will form the strongest of all bulwarks against either external aggression or internal disorder from whatever class, color, or creed." It is to the observance of the principles of justice—it is to the promotion in every way that our minds can suggest or that the people of India can suggest—it is to the promotion of the substantial interests of that great mass of human beings whose fortunes we may say are by the dispensation of Providence in some degree committed to our charge—it is to these objects in no narrow or selfish views that we look to in the discharge of our important duties, and we rejoice to believe, as we do firmly believe, that in the carrying out these objects our views are the same which animate the hearts and are approved by the intelligence of the people of India. (Cheers.) I thank you for the great kindness you have manifested towards me on this occasion. (Cheers.)

MR. CAMA thus wound up this interesting ceremony:

Your graceful acknowledgment of the message we have conveyed to you on behalf of our countrymen, is another signal pledge that whatever difficulties may present themselves, India may safely rely on a due discharge at every fitting opportunity of the obligations graciously vouchsafed to her from the throne of England. A vast majority of her population confidently believe that the high sense of justice which all the world knows is instinctively in the people of England, and the wisdom of her politicians will prevail over all minor considerations; and they are loyally content to leave their destiny, in common with the other subjects of the Crown in the hands of its responsible statesmen, of whom at the present day you, illustrious Sir, are so worthy a representative.

We thank our countrymen in England for thus lending their voice to their fellow-countrymen in India.

TUESDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY.

MR J. K. CROSS, Under-Secretary of State for India, delivered an address to his constituents of Bolton, in course of which he thus adverted to Indian affairs:

At the same meeting, Mr. Atkins made several extraordinary statements, amongst them the following:—"Only those opinions which were favourable to the Bill were sent home, and in India the Government were doing all they could to get the Natives to agitate for it. To show them further how Lord Ripon was endeavouring to crush opposition, he would give them one instance. Amongst the protests was one signed by the women in India, and sent to the Queen. It had never reached her, and no wonder, as it had to pass through the hands of Lord Kimberley." Now, if there is one thing that the Government of India set its face against, it was agitation, and Lord Ripon has on all occasions done everything in his power to calm the Native mind, and I may say that the Natives have shown a very good example to Europeans in their manner of conducting their meetings and in their temper also. It is not necessary for me to notice the insult to Lord Kimberley intended in this sentence, but I may say that the statement is singularly unfortunate for Mr. Atkins. For I happen to have received a letter from Sir Henry Ponsonby, dated the 9th of August, in which he informs me that this Memorial has been duly laid before Her Majesty, and I prefer the word of Sir Henry Ponsonby to the random assertions of Mr. Atkins, even though his speeches, as I learn from the papers have been watched with such care and interests and approval by Colonel Bridgeman. I am ashamed to have trespassed so long on your time with these personal matters but into this question of Lord Ripon's policy there has been imported such an amount of personal misrepresentation and mean insinuation of underhand dealing, that I cannot help speaking strongly upon it. Now, let me ask you, what does the Ilbert Bill seek to establish? It is intended to abolish a disqualification arising from, and attaching to, race and to replace it by a qualification dependent upon fitness. Why is this change sought? Because it has been the policy of the ablest and best of the rulers of India for the last fifty years to obtain the assistance and sympathy and services of the best educated of the Native gentlemen of India in the judicial administration of her laws; and because the Government of the country will be safer if some of the subject race can be received into the governing class. (Cheers.) This policy is not new, nor is the opposition to it of recent growth.

WE HAVE received the following letter about the widow marriage lately celebrated at Nuldanga:

At Nuldanga in the District of Jessore was celebrated on the 19th instant a Hindu widow remarriage (in the strictest sense of the expression) the like of which had never been witnessed before in all previous attempts to popularise this most important reform in Hindu society. The bridegroom, Babu Kumarnath Mookerjea, is a high caste Brahmin youth of 24; and the bride, Srimati Rajkumari Devi, a girl of about 17, is the cousin sister of Babu Jogendra Nath Vidyabhusan, M. A. Deputy Magistrate, Mymensing. In Hindu villages like Nuldanga and neighbourhood, where English education has not yet appeared with all its destructive paraphernalia, and where superstition and priest hood, the twin children of ignorance, reign with unmitigated fierceness, the celebration of widow remarriage would have been an impossibility, but for the enthusiasm and exertions of Raja Pramatha Bhusan Deva Raya, the zemindar of Naldanga, and his worthy Dewan Babu Baradakanta Mazoomdar. This young Raja, is an unostentatious, unassuming gentleman. To the Hindus around he explained the urgent necessity of introducing widow remarriage reform, partly by quoting from the Hindu *Sastras* and partly by appealing to their better nature. The good Hindus responded to his call, and all the Brahmins of the neighbouring four or five villages attended the marriage with great enthusiasm and alacrity. The Hindu *Sastra* was rigidly observed in celebrating the marriage. All the forms prescribed by the *Veda* and the *Smriti* were gone through. What with the fireworks; the music, the concourse of genuine Hindus, who do not know a single syllable of English; the presence of the Raja himself and his cousin Raja Soureshchandra Deva Raya; and last, though not the least, the sumptuous feast, which, the assembled guests, headed by the Raja, partook with the remarriage, as I have already stated, was unique and marks the dawn of an auspicious era in the social history of Bengal.

Babu Srigopal Chatterjea, M.A. B. L., Munsiff of Jhenidah, Babu Kedarnath Ghosh, Pleader, Babu Hariprasad Chacravarti, Head Master, Jhenidah School, Babu Panchanan Roy, an influential Brahmin Talukdar, and many other gentlemen, graced the occasion with their presence.

After the marriage Babu Hariprasad Chacravarti, made a neat, sensible, and touching speech to the audience, which moved even the most callous, priest ridden heart. I cannot conclude this without invoking the blessings of the Most High upon that venerable champion of the widows, Pundit Iswara chandra Vidyasagara, but for whose zeal, devotion, earnestness and single minded endeavours, this most important social reform would have now remained in the womb of futurity.

IT IS PROPOSED to establish an agricultural class in connection with the Rajahmundry College in the Madras Presidency. Madras seems to appreciate the value of agriculture better than any other Presidency.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has exempted from the operation of any prohibition and direction contained in the Arms Act spears of all kinds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, so far as regards Districts or part of Districts, which the Local Government may declare to come within this exemption.

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the Procureur General of Pondicherry, the Governor of the French establishments in India has appointed a Consultative Committee on jurisprudence, consisting of a President, Vice-President, and six members. The members of the Committee are all Natives of Pondicherry. Is French India in advance of British India?

IT IS STATED that Mr. Wilfrid Blunt offers to contribute Rs. 30,000 towards the endowment of a first Professorship at the Hyderabad Mahomedan University.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON lately visited Multan, and in reply to an address from the local Municipality, said:

You occupy a conspicuous position as the first Municipality in the Punjab in which the system of popular election has been introduced. You are a city set on a hill. The eyes of the public are upon you. I trust that through good report and bad, under reproach and ridicule, as well as under praise and encouragement, you will, by your careful attention to public improvements of all kinds, by the economical and prudent management of your finances, by your consideration for the interests of the humbler classes, and by the general excellence of your administration, do credit to yourselves and to the Government which has entrusted you with power. If there is one political lesson more than another which it is the mission of the British Government to teach to the people of India, it is that the days of what Vattel calls "patrimonial Government, are over; that power is not a patrimony but a sacred trust, to be used under a sense of responsibility to God, for the welfare of the people; that Government exists for the people, not the people for the Government; that the only true title to power is the proper use of it.

LAST MONDAY the memorial bust of Mr. W. M. Souttar, late Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, was unveiled at the Town Hall by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. We regret that the company present was so limited. Mr. Souttar had troops of friends, and we cannot understand why they had not been invited. Some of them we hear had attended, though they had received no invitation.

MR. HARRISON, the present Chairman, in asking the Lieutenant-Governor to perform the ceremony, said:

The bust which you are about to unveil is at the same time a tribute to the devotion and work of Mr. William Mearn Souttar, and also of the appreciation and esteem felt for him by all who were associated with him in that work. It is not for me to anticipate what Your Honor may have to say regarding the career of the late Chairman of the Municipality; but this, I may say, that whatever you may say in commendation of that career will meet with a responsive echo in the hearts of all your audience. The bust has been provided by the members of the Corporation alone, but this is not in any way due to the absence of any desire on behalf of the late Mr. Souttar's many friends to share in this commemoration of him. It is due entirely to the laudable wish on behalf of the Corporation to claim for themselves the especial privilege of perpetuating his memory. If his friends lament his early death, they console themselves with the thought that he did not leave behind him a single

enemy, and at the same time he gained the love and esteem of all who knew him, and, above all, of all who were associated with him in his work. (Applause.)

So far so good, but these words did not convey the feeling of the Commissioners towards their late Chairman. It was a pity that no Commissioner gave an adequate expression to the feelings of his brother Commissioners on the subject.

BUT THE shortcomings of the Corporation were made up by the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honor delivered a graceful and feeling address. He thus alluded to the services of Mr. Souttar as Chairman of the Corporation :

In that position, and as Commissioner of Police, he was not only responsible for the peace and order of a large and populous city, but responsible too for its conservancy and sanitation, not to mention the works of reform and improvement which he was required to initiate and carry out. He succeeded to the office at a time, I believe, of great financial derangement, and, if I am allowed to say it, of some personal strangement between the Commissioners and their President. His claim upon you, upon the Government, and upon the public was that he restored confidence where there had been discord, and placed the financial position of the Municipality upon a sound and satisfactory footing, and he attained these ends by not only not forfeiting, but by strengthening much more than had previously prevailed, the good will and concord which is especially necessary in the conduct of such an administration as that of the Corporation of the town of Calcutta. Much more, he did this not by seeking mere popularity as his aim—any one can do that,—but by his firmness to principles, his conciliatory demeanour towards all with whom he came in contact, and by his hearty sympathy with the needs and position of others. He won your respect and esteem by guiding the deliberations of your Municipal Councils with patience and courtesy and strict impartiality, and I am sure that you will be among the first to acknowledge that, in all the various dealings which his position entailed, you felt that you were in contact with a man who was actuated by right and conscientious motives, and by an earnest desire to fulfil the difficult duties of a most difficult charge manfully and honestly. Any man, who in his own country and among his own countrymen, can take the lead in the affairs of a great township and earn the approbation of his contemporaries, has done well: a higher meed of praise is due to him who as a stranger in a foreign land can so administer his charge among men of different races and religions, amid rival interests and conflicting prejudices, that he shall gain the confidence and support of his colleagues in his lifetime, and be universally regretted when he dies. I think I may safely say to you, gentlemen, that Mr. Souttar was such a man; that you honoured and respected him while he lived, and deplore his loss now that he is dead; and I think you could have chosen no better way of perpetuating his memory than by placing upon the scene of his successful labours in your behalf this monument to his good work.

Well said. Maharaja Narendra Krishna voted thanks to the chair, and the meeting then separated.

The bust we are sorry to say is any thing but a faithful likeness of the deceased.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to organize the festivities in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on the occasion of their arrival in Bombay propose to devote the balance of Rs.1,823 remaining in hand to the purchase of native dresses for presentation to their Royal Highnesses. Not a bad idea.

FROM THE LOCAL PAPER we learn that one of the first acts of the Nawab Salar Jung, after his appointment to the Dewanship, has been to determine upon the foundation of a hospital for women in Hyderabad.

THURSDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY.

WE HAVE received the following from a correspondent at Hooghly :

We had a little rain last week and the sky was overcast with clouds for some days. We get dense foggy mornings every day which will seriously damage the mangoes. The mornings are still pleasant, but they will not long continue so. The Hooghly district at the present moment is very dull, many of the notables having gone to Calcutta to see the Exhibition, and all the high officials are out on tour. The Commissioner and the Collector are both on tour, and Mr. James is also away. There was a festive scene at the Bundel Church about a fortnight ago, there were both illuminations and fireworks, and all this in honor of the visit of the Arch-Bishop from the Southern Presidency. There was lately a scare at Bansbariah, some people imagined that a leopard visited the streets at night and so every body began to bolt his door after candle-light. Some native gentlemen more cautious than the rest sent an "express" to a high official at Hooghly informing him of the danger and asking for help. Many people came in quest of game but all returned sadly disappointed—the wolf was nowhere. We have had two or three local self-government elections here lately, and the work was done by Mr. De to the entire satisfaction of every body. There were about 700 electors present at the last election, and so we may conclude the people take great interest in these elections. Mr. De's manner of doing his work is giving great satisfaction. His intelligence and ability give him a right to promotion.

WE HAVE received an appeal from a postal employe in Oudh on behalf of his brother employes in that province and the N. W. P. The writer says that the sufferings of the poor employes in the Postal Department in the hot months are very great. Instead of a commodious building they have usually one low-roofed house where two or three clerks including the Post Master work and whose number in some places rises to six or more. This accommodation for the head-office is quite insufficient, and the daily increasing postal work proper, adding thereto the money order work and Saving's Bank work make it simply oppressive to the employes. In hot weather the poor clerks are not allowed the benefit of the punkah.

WE HAVE received a copy of the representation which the inhabitants of the villages lying between Hurripal and Tarkessur have addressed to Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co., managing agents of the Tarkessur Railway. It appears that between Saorapooly and Tarkessur four stations have been sanctioned at a distance of 3½ miles to four miles each, the last of the stations being at Hurripal, but the distance between Hurripal and Tarkessur is about 8 miles, and there are many important villages, which return daily hundreds of passengers to Howrah, they are besides large exporters of country produce. The writer urges that an intermediate station between Hurripal and Tarkessur be opened at Kanaipore, which is half-way between Tarkessur and Hurripal. They also suggest a feeder road from Bhanderhatty to Kanaipore, a distance of 5 miles, which could be made easily, the land being given by the owners free of cost and the expenses of construction being met from the Road Cess Fund and private subscriptions. We think the prayer is reasonable and deserves consideration.

THE PIONEER has some strictures on certain recent pamphlets on the Bengal Rent Bill. It pooh-poohs Mr. Morrison's pamphlet. It, however, speaks less unkindly of Babu Tarini Das Banerjea's pamphlet. It says :

The Zemindar and Ryot in Bengal, compiled by Tarini Das Banerji, is a much less pretentious work than the foregoing, but a more useful one. It is divided into three parts. The first contains extracts from official reports from 1876 onwards, bearing on the material condition of the peasantry of Bengal. The second comprises extracts from official publications on the conduct of the zemindars, while the third, which might very well have been dispensed with, is merely a reprint of Sir Richard Temple's Minute on the services rendered by the landowners during the famine of 1874. A great part of the testimony printed in the first part may be unhesitatingly and gladly accepted. The ludicrous and yet most mischievous character of the exaggerated accounts of the misery of the Bengal peasants which have been spread abroad in England, for the most part by ignorant but well-meaning persons, has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns.

Then follows a long——BUT !

THE EXCISE COMMISSION have now divided themselves. Mr. Edgar and Babu Krishna Behari Sen have gone to visit the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Chota Nagpore, while Mr. Reily and Babu Abhai Charn Das have gone in the direction of Purneah and Rajshahye, they are expected to return to Calcutta by the middle of March, after which they will visit selected tracts in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions. It is not certain whether the Commission will be able to go to Orissa. According to the instructions of Government they are expected to submit their report on the 1st April.

FRIDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY.

AS WE HAD expected the good people of Bombay have not fallen in with Mr. Joubert's view on the subject of an International Exhibition in the Western capital next year. They have declined Mr. Joubert's offer with thanks.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR invited the *elite* of Calcutta Society to an Evening Party at Belvedere last Tuesday night to meet Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon. The gathering was very large, and Mr. Thompson was very attentive to his guests.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a communication from Bunwaribad in the Burdwan District in which the writer complains on behalf of his fellow-villagers that the transfer of that place to the jurisdiction of the Murshedabad District has put them to great inconvenience and hardship. There is no good road from Bunwaribad to Murshedabad, and the distance from the nearest Sub-Division is greater than from Burdwan, not to say that the place is somewhat out of the way. Transfers of this kind are sometimes made for reasons not patent to the public.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following from a correspondent at Jonye :

It appears that nature will offer compensation this year for the loss entailed upon us by the draught of October last. The good shower we had last Monday poured nectar as it were, for it has immensely benefitted cultivation. The rubee crops are very promising, potato is abundant. The timely flow of water from the Damoodar to the Saraswati has not only benefitted the crops but considerably improved the sanitary condition of these places. It was very much to be wished that this supply could be made permanent and constant. We hope to have also a bumper mangoe crop this year. Mr. Westmacott has not acceded to the prayer of the people here for making Janai a separate union. The Committee of Guardians which had been lately formed is gradually dwindling away. Mr. Collier, the present Sub-Divisional Officer, keeps himself aloof and does not mix with the people, nor does he seem to care much for their interests and welfare. The Janai school has come out very creditably at the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. Five students were sent and five have passed. The Secretary of the School Committee propose to move for some reward to the Head Master. We have lately lost a very good and kind-hearted and at the same time public spirited gentleman by the death of Babu Surja Coomar Mukerjee. He was as much a musician as a literary man. The great complaint of the people here lies in the feeder road from this to Konnagore still remaining Kutcha—only one mile has been metalled. We do not see any prospect of its being metalled throughout and we do not see any reason why it should remain so. If the Road Cess Committee could metal the Kallipore Road they should metal the Konnaggur Road.

SATURDAY 1ST, MARCH.

MR. WESTLAND and Major Conway Gordon will proceed to England to give evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Railways. Mr. Atkinson, the Accountant-General of Bengal, will probably officiate as Comptroller-General during Mr. Westland's absence in England.

WE CONGRATULATE Mr. Syud Mahmud on his re-appointment to the North West High Court. We hope that on the occurrence of the first opportunity the appointment will be made permanent.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY has taken the start of the Government of India in borrowing money in gold. It has applied to Government for permission to contract loans in gold in the London market.

THE HON'BLE RAO SAHEB VISHWANATH MUNDLIK has taken his seat in the Vice-regal Legislative Council. We heartily welcome him.

THERE WERE 222 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 23rd February, of which 33 were from cholera, 8 from small-pox, 56 from fevers, 22 from bowel-complaints, one from suicide, 16 from pthisis and asthma, 22 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 45. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 11. The average of daily mortality was 31·7.

WE LEARN from a correspondent that Garpar in the eastern suburbs of Calcutta on the east of the Circular Road opposite Sukea's Street is infested with house-breakers. They seem to do their work systematically without molestation. What are the Police about ?

THE CALCUTTA POLICE have justly got *kudos* for so promptly discovering the jewels stolen from the Jewellery Court of the Exhibition. But why have they failed to trace the jewels stolen from the house of our wealthy townsman, Babu Durgaprosunno Ghose. We are told that the Police have been rather remiss in this matter. We hope Mr. Wilkins will pull them up.

THE ENGLISHMAN has received the following special telegram from London regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill :

London, 28th February.

The House of Commons has ordered the petition of the Behar Zemindars against the Bengal Tenancy Bill to be printed and circulated. The Bill will be moved for as soon as the Select Committee send in its report.

THIS IS the way how some local officers second the efforts of Government to foster local self-government. Mr. Collier, the Joint-Magistrate of Serampore, has recorded the following minute on the Bench of Honorary Magistrates of that Subdivision :

"The attendance of the Honorary Magistrate is so bad that I shall suspend the sittings for the present. It appears that the members like being Honorary Magistrates, but are extremely adverse to discharging the duties of the position. This is the second occasion on which no Bench has been held lately in consequence of the failure of Honorary Magistrates to attend. It would seem that the majority of the Honorary Magistrates take no interest in the discharge of their duties whatever. I shall send a copy of these remarks to the District Magistrate. I am inclined to think that the Serampore General Bench had better be abolished on account of the want of consideration for the convenience of suitors and the imperfect sense of duty which the majority of its members display.

Is it in the power of a "Joint" to suspend the Bench of Honorary Magistrates ? We hear that Mr. Collier has caught it sharp from Mr. Toynbee, the Magistrate of Hooghly. We hope the whole correspondence will be published.

THE FOREIGN PRESS on the defeat of Baker Pasha in Egypt : The *Journal des Debats* says that England has seen nothing, and foresees nothing. M.J. Lemoinne's paper adds that England has allowed events altogether to surprise her. The *Francais* declares that all the world foresaw the disaster except Mr. Gladstone, who ought at once to yield up his place to better men. The *Nord Deutsche* considers that the military position in the Soudan, so far as it affects the prestige of England, is hopelessly compromised. The *Kreuz Zeitung* holds that the fresh disaster opens a new and grave chapter in the Egyptian question.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals : —1. Annual Statement of the Trade and Naviga-

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tion of British India with Foreign countries and of the Coasting Trade of the several Presidencies and Provinces in 1882-83, No. 17, Vol. II, Coasting Trade. 2. Card Almanac and Blotting Pad of the Queen's Insurance Company for 1884. 3. Review of Reports on the working of Municipalities in the Punjab during 1882-83. 4. Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Punjab for 1882-83 5. Hemud-Baha Kabyam in Sanskrit. By Brojonath Munshi. 6. The Analytical History of the Indian people with an Appendix. Published by S. K. Lahiri & Co 7. Epitome of the History of India with an Appendix—By Upendranath Chatterjee. 8. A Brief History of the Indian People. By W. W. Hunter C. I. E., L. L. D. 9. Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1882-83. 10. Bharatendu. Vol. II. No. 22, 11. Keshub Pryam in memoriam of the late Keshub Chunder Sen in Bengali. By Gouriprosad Mozoomdar. 12. Padya Purabritya or an Epitome of the History of India in Bengali verse. By Aghorenath Bose. 13. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal No. 1X. November, 1883. 14. Bharuti—a Bengali monthly for Falgoon, 1290 B. E.

THE MANAGER of the Crossley Telephone Company has sent us a letter to his address from Babu Uma Churn Mookerjea, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaj Rana of Dholepore certifying that His Highness has found the Crossley telephones "to be very good, and that they are very superior in every way to any others that he has seen."

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London February 23.—The House of Commons last night, after a long debate, voted the address in reply to the Royal Speech. Sir Charles Dilke, replying to Mr. Stanhope's motion, calling the attention of the House to the Russian action with respect to Merv, said, it was impossible to state at present the views of the Government, as they were in course of communication with the Russian Chancellor on the subject. Sir Charles said that the British Government adhered to former assurances given to the Ameer of Afghanistan, and that it was the policy of Her Majesty's Ministers to make Afghanistan strong and independent as an advanced post of the British Empire. Abdul Rahaman, he said, was stronger than his predecessor and had always been friendly to the British Government. The delimitation of the frontier of Northern Afghanistan is seriously occupying the attention of the Government. The Government of India have formally assumed the administration of Quetta, and the position on the North-West frontier was very satisfactory. Lord Fitzmaurice said, he believed that exchange of communications between England and Russia will strengthen bonds of friendship between the two countries. Sir Henry Brand announced last night his resignation as Speaker. He will be raised to the peerage.

26.—The Secretary of State for the War Office, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that, within certain limits, General Graham possessed full discretionary powers in connexion with the British expedition into the Soudan. The chief object was to secure the safety of Suakim, and the expedition will not advance for a few days. Sir Henry Brand has been raised to the peerage under the title of Viscount Hampden, and has also been granted a pension. An explosion, supposed to be the result of dynamite took place at one o'clock this morning in the cloak-room of Victoria station. Seven people were injured, and the station and adjacent property severely damaged. The troop-ship *Crocodile* left Portsmouth for Bombay yesterday.

27.—The amount of supplementary credit for Egypt is five hundred thousand pounds. Mr. Arthur Peel was elected Speaker of the House of Commons yesterday, unopposed. No clue has been discovered to the explosion at Victoria station, but there is little doubt a package containing dynamite had been left in the cloak-room. The death of the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson is announced.

28.—The 2nd Battalion of the 18th Regiment and the 31st Regiment left Portsmouth yesterday for Gibraltar and Malta respectively, and the 56th Regiment has left for Alexandria.

28.—The finding of the court-martial on the recent stranding of the troopship *Euphrates* is that the Captain be dismissed from his ship.

29.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that Government had reconsidered the subject of railway communication with the north-west frontier of India, to extend as far as Quetta.

29.—The Premier introduced the Bill for the Extension of the Franchise, reducing the county franchise, to ten pounds. He expressed a hope to introduce a Bill for the Redistribution of Seats next year.

Cairo February 24.—4,300 British troops have landed at Trinkitat, and are preparing to advance. The British Cavalry have made a reconnoitre, and state that the strength of the enemy is ten thousand. It is reported that the British army of occupation in Egypt will be increased to ten thousand men.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1884.

BENGAL DURING 1882-83.

THE last annual report of Bengal, includes the first year of Mr. Rivers Thompson's administration of the province. This was the year when the provincial contract of 1882 came into force, and when important changes of administrative and financial importance were started, changes which when carried out, the Lieutenant-Governor justly remarks, are destined to "open a new chapter in the history of Bengal." The administration of the country as the reader is aware has of late become a matter of routine. What is wanted for efficiency in administration is persevering or plodding industry, patient deliberation, close superintendence, quiet vigour, and unremitting attention to weak points in the administrative machine. If all this is secured, success is ensured. It is, therefore, necessary to provide for a good, sound, and strong staff in the Secretariat, and in this respect the Bengal Office has always been fortunate. If the Lieutenant-Governor be fond of ease, he may without any fear of danger leave the vessel of the State to the crew, who man it. Mr. Thompson every now and then talks of the unwieldy nature of Bengal administration, which, he justly holds, baffles the powers and energies of a single man as the chief of the administration. Any conscientious man, who has any sense of duty, will undoubtedly agree with him. But if the Lieutenant-Governor should so wish, the wheel of business would revolve all the same, whether he would give it a turn now and then or not. The Bengal Government being thus a routine Government there was sufficient activity in all departments during the past year. During the rainy season the Lieutenant-Governor made an extensive tour through the Eastern Districts of Bengal, starting from Calcutta on the 2nd August and returning to Darjeeling in the middle of September. The principal subjects which occupied His Honor's attention at the various places which he visited were first, the improvement of inter-district communications both by rail and river; and second, the best means of introducing the scheme of Local Self-Government. The only survey operations which were conducted by professional agency during the year were those in the Patna Division in connection with the cadastral survey now being carried on in the districts of Ghazipore and Ballia in the North-Western Provinces. The results of the settlement work done during 1882-83 included 260 original settlements, 1,023 re-settlements, and 56 summary settlements. Excluding the vast network of petty estates of which the Chittagong district is composed, there were 1,061 Government estates under direct management, with an annual rental of Rs. 26,27,360. The gross cost of management amounted to Rs. 1,81,889 which represents the very moderate percentage of 6·9 on the rental. The collections amounted to 108·8 per cent on the current demand and to 70·7 per cent on the gross demand including arrears. During the year, the Board of Revenue exercised control over 117 wards' and 91 attached estates, the total number having been reduced by ten since the previous year. The cost of management amounted to Rs. 5,63,405, and was therefore within the recognized limit of 10 per cent. The measures which received the attention of the Bengal Legislative Council during the season of 1882-83 were numerous and important. The amalgamation of the Municipal with the regular police, was carried out during the year. This change was introduced with the object of relieving municipalities from a heavy source of expenditure over which they were not allowed to exercise any control. Judged by the number of cases reported, there was some increase of crime in the year under review, the figures being 108,980 in 1882 against 104,153 in 1881. The jail policy of the Bengal Government remained unchanged during the year under review. The measures of reform that have been inaugurated from time to time during the past five years were maintained and, where opportunity offered, extended; and have been productive of the best effects. The number of original cases for disposal by the High Court was considerably less than in either of the two previous years, but on the other hand there was a very large falling-off in the number disposed of, the proportion of suits disposed of to the total number before the Court being only 44·80 per cent., against 56·42 in 1881 and 48·97 in 1880. The total number of original civil suits of all kinds instituted before the various Courts in the interior was 431,710 in addition to which there were 96,833 suits pending from the previous year. Of the whole number of original civil suits instituted during the year, 88,492 were below Rs. 10 in value; 205,242 below Rs. 50; 65,615 below Rs. 100; and 48,446 below Rs. 500. There were 21 suits whose value exceeded a lakh of rupees. There was a revival of activity in the operations of the Registration Department during 1882-83, the number of registrations having increased from 537,084 to 555,141, or by 18,057. The pilot service continued to give satisfaction. During the year the branch pilots piloted on an average 5·23 vessels a month, the masters 4, and the mates 3, these averages being such as to afford ample remuneration to each grade and to leave no room for complaint. The meteorological history of the year presented no unusual features. The improvements which have for some years been in progress in the Botanical Gardens at Howrah have now been completed. The additions made to the area under the control of the Forest Department during the year were comparatively small. Some 60,087 acres were added, and 4,900 acres which had been previously afforested were relinquished. The total value of the sea-borne trade of Bengal, exclusive of Government transactions, showed an advance of upwards of two and a half crores of rupees over that of 1881-82, and exceeded in value that of any year since 1877-78. The imports increased in value by upwards of a crore, and the exports by about a crore and a half. The total expenditure during 1882-83 by the Public Works Department in the Roads and Buildings branch reached the high figure of Rs. 1,20,70,295. The progress made in the Railway branch of the administration during the year under review has been fairly satisfactory, there having been at the end of the year 645 miles open for traffic, with a capital outlay of Rs. 5,00,08,000, as compared with 525 miles and outlay of Rs. 4,05,00,000 at the end of 1881-22 and 55 miles with outlay of Rs. 76,90,000 at the end of 1874. Telegraph lines were completed during the year between Nattore and Rampore Bealeah, and between Sultanpore and Serajgunge. The nominal imperial revenue during 1882-83 was Rs. 13,05,89,738, against Rs. 14,90,11,834 in the previous year, the apparent falling-off being Rs. 1,84,22,096. Of this, however, the greater part was only apparent, being due to the transfer of certain heads of receipt wholly or in part to provincial. The total imperial expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,67,05,513, against Rs. 2,73,40,031 in the previous year. The most prominent feature in the sanitary history of the province during 1882 was the remarkable prevalence and fatality of cholera, the number of deaths from which reached the high figure of 182,352 or at the rate of 2·75 per mille. The disease was absent from only 35 registering circles, out of a total of 644. A fair degree of progress was made by the Vaccination Department. The operations of Government vaccinators were extended to parts of Maldah, Mymensing, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Orissa, the total area taken up for the first time amounting to 9,052 square miles, with a population of 4,528,084. As regards education there was again a great increase recorded in the number of schools submitting returns to the Education Department, and also in the number of pupils said to be receiving instruction. The total number of schools of all kinds recognized by the Department during 1882-83 was 68,882, with 1,311,092 pupils of both sexes, as against 58,079 schools with 1,311,092 pupils of both sexes, as against 58,079 schools with 1,106,645 pupils in 1881-82. The greater part of the increase was, as in former years, in the class of lower primary schools, the number of which rose from 48,844 to 60,337. The total increase in this class, therefore, according to the returns was 10,809 schools, and 204,447 pupils throughout the province.

We have taken a bird's eye view of the different departments of administration, and are glad to be able to testify to the presence of a watchful mind in all of them. It is noteworthy that of late it has been the fashion with the Bengal Government to thrust the Rent question into almost every Resolution. Whether it be Stamps or Registration, Land Revenue or Emigration, the question of land legislation is dragged prominently into view, and this is also the case in the administration report before us. In

the very second paragraph of the Report the Lieutenant-Governor is made to say :

The year was one of fair harvests and prices, but the outturn of the principal crops was not up to the high standard it had reached in the three previous years. The condition of the mass of the people was prosperous, and continued to afford satisfactory evidence of the material progress they are making under British rule. Nevertheless in some parts of the Province where the growing pressure of population on the soil has intensified the competition for land, it has become apparent that the present state of the land laws is beginning seriously to retard the normal advancement of the country. There have not, happily, been during the year any serious acts of agrarian violence in Bengal, but signs are not wanting that the relations between the landlords and their tenants are strained and unfriendly. On the one hand unscrupulous landholders have too often succeeded, sometimes by force and fraud, sometimes under cover of the processes of law, in exacting from the cultivators a higher rent than would permit the latter to live and thrive. On the other hand the agricultural classes have in some districts evinced a disposition to withhold even fair and reasonable rents, and to combine for the purpose of resisting their landlord in the exercise of his lawful rights. Believing that in this state of things there lay the seed of great evil and future danger to the State, Mr. Rivers Thompson has given his best support to the attempt that is now being made by the Imperial Legislature to place the law of tenancy in Bengal on a sounder basis. It is unnecessary in this place to describe the details of the measure which is now pending before the Legislative Council. Notwithstanding the attacks that have been made in influential quarters on the fundamental principles of the Bill, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that it will, if passed, remove a cause of much discontent and suffering in the present, and a source of great potential peril in the future.

Nothing like leather—so nothing like the Tenancy Bill. It is the Holloway remedy for the ills which the Bengali flesh is subject to. Mr. Thompson is now the master of the situation. Whichever side he throws his weight into, it is sure to win. He opposed the Ilbert Bill and it has gone to the wall. He supports the Tenancy Bill and it is sure to triumph. Beware, ye zemindars of your fate! It is sealed. And the hand which seals it is that of your old and trusted friend AUGUSTUS RIVERS THOMPSON, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL!

HYDERABAD.

WE have received a copy of the Proclamation of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad issued on the assumption by him of the reins of government :

"The long-wished-for and auspicious day having at length arrived, I assumed the Government of my Dominions on Tuesday, the 7th Rabiussani, 1301.

"As owing to the minority of the Sovereign, and the untimely death of the enlightened and able statesmen, Nawab Shujaud-Dowlah, Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Sir Salar Jung, Bahadur, the State was in the condition of a body without life, I commenced work at once. The first thing towards which I turned my attention, and which seemed essential for the future good administration of the State, was the appointment of a Minister. I have, therefore, with the concurrence of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, appointed Mir Liak Ali, Khan Bahadoor, Salar Jung, Munirud-Dowlah to that responsible post, as he commends himself to me, not only by his own personal abilities, but also in recognition of the transcendent services of his father, the late Sir Salar Jung and his loyalty and devotion to the State.

"Both my own Government and Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India trust that in loyalty to the two Governments and devotion to the interest of the State and its subjects, he will follow in the footsteps of his father, so that the loss sustained by the State in Sir Salar Jung's death may be repaired. It is hoped that all His Highness's subjects will receive these glad tidings with great joy and satisfaction.

"The most fortunate incident of my installation was the presence of His Excellency the Viceroy, who kindly accepted my invitation, and honoured my capital by coming here with a distinguished suite of high British officials. By his presence, His Excellency strengthened and cemented the friendship that has long existed between the two Governments and conveyed to me Her Majesty's congratulations and such friendly advice as was suitable to his position as representative of the Queen-Empress of India ; thus assuring the well-wishers of this State of the continuance of the friendship and alliance of the Government of the Queen-Empress of India.

"As it is my determination to devote my undivided attention to the welfare of the people in every respect, be it known to all State Officials, Noblemen, Rajahs, Zemindars, public servants, civil and military, and the public at large, without distinction of caste and creed, that they are hereby enjoined to live in peace and freedom, abiding by the laws of the country and orders of the Government, with due regard to the requirements of loyalty, honesty, and good faith ; be it known also that this is the only path that will lead them to prosperity and the favour of their sovereign.

"The expenses of the State having considerably increased of late years, it will be my first care to attend to the revenue and expenditure of the Government, so that by the practice of economy and by the opening out of new sources of incomes the resources of the State may be increased, the expenses, diminished, and henceforth an ever increasing surplus insured to the State.

"As the proper administration of justice is one of the greatest essentials of good government, I shall devote my special attention to the improvement of the Judicial system of the country. I hope to attain this end by selection of able, honest, and upright officials, the introduction of proper laws for the protection of the right of all classes of my subjects, without distinction, by the punishment of all evil-doers, and by the strict enforcement of all the orders of Government. Goverment officials failing to perform their duty honestly and faithfully shall receive condign punishment as a warning to others. The Minister has my commands to enforce these principles without fear or favour.

"Nothing will afford me greater happiness than to see my people living in peace and prosperity ; engaged in the development of thier sources of wealth, in the acquisition of knowledge, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, so that by their efforts the country may rise to a high state of enlightenment, and the State derive benefit and support from their knowledge and intelligence.

"It is my earnest hope that the Minister and all the officers of State, relying on my protection and support, will always be zealous in the promotion of good and the suppression of evil, and will protect the rights of the people without fear or favour.

"In conclusion, all the Government Officials, Jaghirdars, Rajahs, Zemindars, Jemadars, Merchants, and the Ryots, &c., are hereby desired to conform to all the orders of the Government in whatever Department they may be issued, and pray for the prosperity of my reign and of this State."

MR. MAHABUL ALI KHAN,
Dated the 11th Rabin-s-Sanni 1301 Higri.

There is a ring of true statesmanship in the above Proclamation. The young Nizam seems to have risen to the height of the argument. His grateful recognition of the friendship and kindness of the Viceroy is graceful. His confidence in the new Minister is well placed. His desire to inaugurate financial reform is just and laudable. His determination to mete out even-handed justice is above all praise. The whole Proclamation is, indeed, conceived in a generous, enlightened, and liberal spirit, and may well be accepted as the beginning of a new era in the history of Hyderabad. May God give His Highness health and strength to carry out his noble resolves !

Hyderabad in the present position of its affairs is a difficult problem. If the young Nizam and his young Minister prove true to their own blood and traditions, we make no doubt that they will both solve the problem satisfactorily. But in the discharge of their arduous task they stand much in need of the personal assistance of the Viceroy. The Residency and the Foreign Office point to paths, which do not always lead to the right goal. If the Viceroy himself acts as the guide, there is of course no fear. And we feel confident that so long as Lord Ripon will be at the helm of the Indian State, His Lordship will give every good counsel and every possible aid to the Nizam.

MR. MACDONNELL'S MEMORANDUM ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

III.

WE now turn to the Regulations. Mr. MacDonnell says : "I am now, and always have been of the opinion that much valuable time would have been saved in these discussions had more attention been paid to the Regulations themselves, and less to the controversies which preceded them." We accept this proposition, and let us see whether or no the Permanent Settlement Regulations recognize the proprietory rights of the zemindars. Regulation I. of 1793, the Magna Charta of the zemindar and the ryot, formally invested in the zemindar property in the soil, with certain reservations. The declaration runs thus :

"The Governor-General in Council declares to the zemindars independent talukdars, and *other actual proprietors of land* that no alteration will be made in the assessment which they have respectively engaged to pay, but that they and their heirs and lawful successors will be allowed to hold their estates at such assessment for ever. The Governor-General trusts that the proprietors of land, sensible of the benefits conferred upon them by the public assessment being fixed for ever, will exert themselves *in the cultivation of their lands* under the certainty that they will enjoy exclusively the fruit of their own good management and industry. To discharge the revenues at the stipulated periods without delay or evasion, and to conduct themselves with good faith and moderation towards dependent talukdars and ryots, are duties at all times indispensibly required from the proprietors of land, and a strict observance of these duties is more than ever incumbent upon them for the benefits which they will themselves derive from the orders now issued."

Mr. MacDonnell, however, quotes the preamble to Regulation II. of 1793, and says :

The Regulation says that zemindars, before 1793, had never been vested with property in the soil, and that such interests in their zemindaris as they did possess were limited in nature and extent ; yet in the 17th paragraph of the memorial, the statement is hazarded that Lord Cornwallis' declaration, vesting the property in the soil in the zemindars, was "a distinct acknowledgment and recognition of *the status which zemindars always had.*"

We ask the reader to say whether the Regulations do really bear the construction which Mr. MacDonnell puts upon them. We do not deny that the Mahomedan Government was capricious, arbitrary, and exacting, but that does not disestablish the position that the zemindars were the proprietors of the land. Take for instance the cruelties perpetrated by Mir Jaffir. Sir John Shore writes : "The severities inflicted upon the zemindars *to compel them to a discovery of their resources* were disgraceful to humanity : and as if personal indignities and tortures were not sufficient, the grossest insults were offered to the religion of the people. Pits filled with all impurities were used as prisons for the zemindars, and these were dignified with the appellation of Bykont the Hindu paradise....." But all Mahomedan Viceroys were not of this revolting character, and if sometimes the sanctity of private rights was not respected under Mahomedan rulers, that did not disprove the existence of those rights. Then Mr. MacDonnell quotes the description of the zemindar by Harrington as defined by the old Regulations, and contends that the zemindars had no proprietary right in the soil. The best answer we can give him will be in the words of an eminent publicist of the day, who writes :

In stating these cases hypothetically, I conceive, that I really describe by analogy, the occurrences of our own country, at those unhappy periods of our history when the contentions of the royal houses produced continual revolutions in the kingdom ; and of all other nations under similar circumstances. Large tracts of land in England and Wales were so conveyed by charter from the successful competitor: and the titles of the present owners are deduced from them. The description will equally apply, with a change of terms only, to explain the origin, enlargement and consolidation of several of the great zemidaries of Bengal.

Again :

"Even the bold Barons of England, when they presented their claims to king John, which ended in the grant of *magna charta* ; did not demand the privilege of disposing of their property to any persons whatever, without restraint or exception ; but only "in favour of their relations, and their "daughters, sisters, and neices, to any body but who was the king's enemy." I do not see that any greater power is reserved by the Indian system, in the renovation of the zemindary grants."

"Even rebellion itself, which in our own country was constantly interpreted after the Norman conquest, to put an end to inheritance, was not applied with the same rigor, under the Mogul emperors. For when the old Zemindar was dispossessed, or even put to death for crimes against the state ; or his zemindary escheated for want of heirs ; the land was not taken by government, and given to tenants *in capit*, as they were called in England under the maxim introduced by king John, "that he held the land in right of his crown as it was originally derived from thence and consequently that the tenants of the former lord, instead of *intermediate* became *immediate* tenants of the crown." But the land, with its former divisions and I believe the same rent was granted to a new Zemindar with exactly the same tenure and jurisdiction as the preceding incumbent. The inferior proprietors and tenants of the zemindary passed over to the new Zemindar without any alterations ; unlike those of an escheated English lordship who were thrown into much worse state by being considered as tenants *in capit*.

The paper above mentioned (No. IV.) will prove the truth of these observations. As to the rebellion and crimes against the state see in the district of Burdwan :—the prince Azimul Shah who had been deputed by his grand-father Aurungzebe to suppress the rebellion headed by Kishen Ram the Zemindar of Burdwan actually restored his son Juggat Ram to the zemindary after the father had been killed in the troubles. So little was the family disgraced or incapacitated that other districts were added to its jurisdiction and Rajah Teeje Chund the present Zemindar of Burdwan and first in Bengal is the descendant of that Juggat Ram. There are other instances which I need not particularize.

Then, as to the punishment of death, and the practice or purchase, look to the district of Nuddea ; where the Zemindar Ramchund was put to death for revolting against the government ; but his younger brother Ram Jewan was admitted to the zemindary. His eldest son the successor Raghoram greatly enlarged his possession by purchases which he made between Bengali years 1127 and 1134. or A. D. 1720 and 1727. And after holding his zemindary for nine years, was succeeded by his son Kishenchund; who added more purchases enjoyed the zemindary for the long period of fifty-three years and then resigned it to his son.

In Dinagepore, we see a regular descent first to a daughter's son ; next to his son ; then to three sons successively ; neither of whom leaving any issue the youngest adopted a relation, who continued for forty years, and died in 1725-6. This line also failed ; and the last of the family adopted a son,* who is the present Zemindar."

"It can never be maintained, either from the histories or traditions of Bengal, or from the anecdotes of the several families who now possess the lands, that the zemindars have been ever displaced at the whim of the reigning prince, or his ministers, as is practised all the world over with regard to official nominations ; nor that they needed confirmation at every succession of an emperor, or appointment of his provincial viceroy : nor that they have been liable to deprivation, except for crimes real or alleged, failure of revenue, rebellion, public robberies, or such acts of atrocity, as would even in free countries subject a person to attainder and outlawry. Since the British Government has taken place, now twenty-five years, I believe no Zemindar has lost his inheritance, but for failure of revenue : or upon judicial process for private debt. With regard to preceding periods, I speak only as to the general practice. For in forming a government for our possessions, in India, we must not take as our precedents, the solitary examples of tyrants and usurpers: but where we find no written law should endeavor to make that law hereafter which has been known as *usage* under the best of the native princes.

If we were to scrutinize the title of many capital estates in Great Britain, we should find they were originally granted for the performance of certain acts or offices ; some of which have become ludicrous, others dropt into disuse and are forgotten. Would any one imagine upon reading without any of the concommitant circumstances of history a grant merely of the court of ward and liveries which although now indeed abolished subsisted in England till after the restoration of Charles the Second ; but that during that period landed property flowed from the indulgence of the crown ? In like manner the English copy-hold is even now said in his admission at the lord's court to hold his land *advoluntatem domini.* Originally it was really so. But the possession is now as secure as that of the lord himself."

We hope the above extracts will satisfy Mr MacDonnell that even in his own country (?) the old Barons had not the same title as proprietors of land which they now possess, but surely that fact would not take away their proprietory rights at the present day. Here we stop to-day

THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE recent scandals in connexion with the University examinations have specially drawn the attention of guardians and educationists to an old standing evil. It has always been felt, and it is now keenly felt, that the constitution of the executive authorities of the University is defective, and it leads to manifold wrong. The primary duty of the University is to hold periodical examinations, and year after year the complaint has been general that these examinations have been conducted in an unsatisfactory manner, and serious charges have at times been brought against the examiners for various faults of omission and commission. Nor have such complaints always proceeded from disappointed candidates. Heads of Colleges and once at least even the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, thought it fit to denounce some examiners. It is not necessary to enquire how far their complaints were well-founded. They have always been met with the stereotyped phrase—"Syndicate see no reason to interfere." The fact, however, remains that three years ago, the scandal proved to be so offensive that the Syndicate felt it necessary to appoint a Board of Moderators to keep the Examiners in check. Unfortunately, however, the Board, so constituted, included not a sufficient number of persons able to revise question papers on all subjects. A mathematical question paper, once contained several mistakes, and had to be rejected or modified after the examination. Another was drawn up in Bengali letters which under the rules should have been in English and Sanskrit. As to the oriental classical languages, neither the Registrar, nor the Moderators, nor the Syndicate have any pretension thereto. This is an awkward condition for an Indian University. Looking then to the overwhelming preponderance of native youths on the rolls of the University it is of the utmost importance that the Syndicate should bring to their work a thorough knowledge of the habits, customs, manners, and wants of the students. It is of importance, likewise, that they should cherish a lively sympathy for those whose worldly prospects are placed in their charge ; and in both these respects the Syndicate as usually constituted is not what it should be. It is both just and fair, too, that those among the people who are duly qualified should have the privilege of exercising a fair share of influence in the education of the rising generation of their countrymen. This, too, has not been permitted. The University has now existed for 27 years, and in the course of that long period not a single Muhammadan has been allowed admission within the pale of the governing body. Of Hindus some four or five found admittance, for a year each, and some of them got admission by the backdoor of the Law Faculty and not as Syndics representing the Faculty of Arts for which thorough local and social knowledge is of the greatest importance. Besides these Hindus, at times a few natives did find admittance, but, as seceders from the religion of their forefathers they could not be expected to shew much sympathy with their country men from an Indian point of view. It is true that in non-sectarial academic education the religion of the Syndics should not count ; but alas ! for the affairs of the world, theory does not always correspond with practice. It is the farthest from our wish to raise any race question, but we cannot help observing that notwithstanding the theory, it has been deemed absolutely necessary year after year to elect a Missionary gentleman as a Syndic ; but Hindus when proposed have almost invariably been outvoted by their overwhelming European colleagues in the Senate. The Missionary represents the interests of a few proselytising colleges, necessarily inimical to native feeling, and he must be had, but the Hindu, who represents 9-10ths of a hundred millions, must go to the wall. The feeling in this respect has become so strong that at the last election meeting some half a dozen persons, one after another, declined to run the certain risk of the insult involved in being blackballed. There were several native Fellows present, but they all declined, and one or two were heard openly to say that they did not care to be put up as stalking-horses, or merely to make the running one ; and he one of the most worthy sons of Bengal, said he had been outvoted about a dozen times, and did not wish to add to his stock of discomfitures. Under the rules of the University, three representatives are taken from the Faculty of Arts, and, according to the traditions of the Senate, the first must be the Director of Public Instruction, the second must be a Missionary, and the third more or less a nominee of the Director, in order to strengthen his position, and no outsider under the circumstances can have any chance. Against independent persons the feeling always has been most vivid. Out of the six persons who constitute the Syndicate usually five are Government servants. The late Mr. Atkinson felt this to be a positive scandal, and, unwilling to override the traditions of the Syndicate, once proposed that the number of representatives should be increased ; but he was defeated. He felt this so keenly that he vacated his seat, and, availing himself of one of the provisions of the Bye-laws, nominated a Hindu for his *locum tenens.* This was, however, a mere make-shift, and produced no permanent effect. Once a native gentleman raised the question at a meeting of the Senate ; but Sir Henry Maine shunted him out by saying that it was not necessary to discuss it as the Native Fellows had the right of voting, and they were welcome to vote for whomsoever they liked. Of course he knew well at the time that they were in the minority, and could do nothing effective. We, too, have had occasion to write several times on the subject ; but to no avail. It is obvious that, constituted as the Senate is, there is no prospect whatever of its rising above its traditions and changing the order of its selections, and the only feasible plan for reform is what Mr. Atkinson proposed. Three is a very small number, and Calcutta European society is so constituted that it is impossible to secure regular attendance from all the three. One and not unoften two are absent, and the business is often left in the hands of a single person. Important works have often been postponed for months during the hot weather, because some influential members were not present in Calcutta, and a good deal of business has to be disposed of at thinly attended meetings. A notable instance of what we complain of is found in a letter of Moulavi Said Ahmed. More than fifteen months ago that gentleman wrote it on an important subject, but it has not yet been possible to get up a meeting for its disposal. The case is even worse as regards the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. They are each represented by a single Syndic, and when he is absent, the Faculty concerned is left unrepresented. The alternative in such cases is that matters concerning his Faculty must be disposed of in his absence, or allowed to stand over till his return from his æstivation on the hills. The practice, too, of electing the Dean, or as we call here, the President, of every Faculty as its representative is a source of inconvenience. He is generally a personage of high social position, and consequently his health requires much more frequent æstivation on the hills than what ordinary flesh and blood do, and his absence too frequently puts things out of gear. In Bombay they exclude the Deans, and feel no inconvenience thereby, and the Calcutta University would not fare worse if it adopted the plan. In the Bombay University Incorporation Act the minimum of Fellows is fixed at 26, and yet the Fellows have found it expedient to include in their Syndicate 10 persons, 4 for the Faculty of Arts, and two for each of the three other Faculties. The Madras University has a limit of 30, and out of that it appoints 5 Syndics for the Faculty of Arts and one each for the other Faculties. The Calcutta minimum limit is 60, and yet we have only 6 persons on the Syndicate. The result necessarily is the crop of evils to some of which we have above referred. For the reform of the Syndicate the first step, therefore, should be the widening of its basis. We are certain that a total of 12 Syndics would by no means be large. If we bear in mind the unavoidable absentees, practically that number will amount to 7 or 8 at a meeting, instead of 4 or 5 as at present. The Faculty of Arts should be represented by the largest number, as at present, and we would assign it 6 members, half of which should be natives, and 2 each to the other three Faculties. With this change, we may safely expect to see much of the irregularities now complained of fairly put down.

A change is also required in the status of the Registrar. At present the office is an appanage to the Principalship of the Presidency College, and the result is that the officer holding it has no time to look after the affairs of the University with that care and attention which their importance demands. Things are allowed to get on in a happy-go-lucky style, under the eye of an ill-paid native clerk, and when there is a break-down, why, poor Mr. So and So is so overworked at the College that we must not be severe on him. The Principal of the Presidency College is generally the highest paid educational officer, next only to the Director, and it is not at all necessary to help him to an extra 400 a month, at the sacrifice of the efficiency of the University. Most of the irregularities in connexion with the examination papers and other matters arise from want of vigilance on the part of the Registrar, and for reform we must look to

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the separation of the office from the Principalship. There is ample work of the University to occupy the whole time of the Registrar; nay, at present it suffers because the Registrar does not devote himself entirely to the duties of his post, and temporary assistance has to be provided him every year when there is a press of work. Two years ago Mr. Nash was so appointed at Rs. 300 a month. Nor are fit men wanting in Calcutta for the office. The pay is Rs. 400, and it ought to attract many persons, but if necessary the pay may be easily raised to Rs. 500 or even to Rs. 600. At one time the Senate voted an increase of Rs. 200 to the pay of Mr. Sutcliffe, and it was the Government that vetoed it, because the office was an appanage to another very well-paid one. For an entire-time officer this objection would not apply, and there will be no difficulty whatever in getting a fit candidate for Rs. 5 or 6 hundred. The change can, besides, be effected by a vote of the Senate without any change of the Bye-laws, and this is a very opportune time for it. The present incumbent is about to go on furlough, and the Senate will soon be called upon to appoint a new officer, and when selecting him the condition of entire-time work may be easily put in, adding an increase to the salary.

The third subject is the office of Moderators. No change of law is necessary for this. All that is required is that the Syndicate should appoint such men to the office, as are qualified for the work and have time at command to do it. Of late this has not been done. It is the farthest from our wish to cast any reflection on the gentlemen who have hitherto been appointed. They were all persons of high standing and profound learning in their respecting spheres, but they could not do all that was not unreasonably required of them. It is no fault if a profound mathematician is not also an orientalist; but they are to be blamed who appoint a mathematician to be a Moderator in Sanskrit or Arabic. This should not be. There should be a sufficient number of Moderators to be able to take charge of all the subjects that come before them to see that the questions are framed in accordance with the standards fixed by the University, that catch questions and erroneous questions are avoided, that no unauthorised departures are made from the text books. In effecting this much will depend on the selection of Examiners. If the Syndicate will devote more careful consideration in the selection than what they have hitherto done there will be little to complain of. Will our Syndics be equal to the task?

HINDI *versus* URDU.

WHEN Dr. Hunter, in his capacity of President of the Education Commission, made his tour in the Upper Provinces, he was literally flooded with memorials on the important question of Hindi *versus* Urdu, which vitally affects the interests of education in Northern India. It is universally acknowledged that, the elementary education of the masses in order to be successful, must be carried on through the medium of their vernacular. But what is the true vernacular of the people of Northern India? This question of the true vernacular of Northern India yet remains unsettled with regard to mass education. But the question is so important and it so vitally affects the interests of education in the Upper Provinces, that it can no longer be shirked. The despatch of 1854 very properly lays great stress upon the necessity of using the vernaculars as the media of instruction for the great mass of the people in the country. Urdu which is generally regarded by the Education Department as the mother tongue of the people is only used by the Mahomedans who live in towns and a few educated Hindus. The masses of the Mahomedan population in rural tracts, we must remember, speak the same language as the Hindus, which is Hindi. Notwithstanding the fostering care of the Mahomedan and English Governments, Urdu has made little or no progress among the rural population. The common people, whether Hindus or Mahomedans, speak Hindi in their houses and carry on their business in that language. All shop-keepers, traders and merchants, whether Hindus or Mahomedans, keep their books and write their business letters in Hindi and use corrupt forms of the Deva Nagri character. Mr. Griffith, Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, wrote in his Report for 1877-78: "As a rule Hindi is the true vernacular of the Province and is used by the rural population with greater or less purity according to the greater or less influence of Mahomedan rule and colonization." That the people look upon Hindi as their vernacular is conclusively proved by the fact that 71 per cent. of the boys it is stated in the North-Western Provinces Educational Report for 1873-74, "spontaneously chose to be taught in Hindi in preference to Urdu." Rev. S. H. Kellegy of the American Presbyterian Mission, speaking from a considerable experience of Northern India, says:—"Of the two hundred and fifty millions inhabitants of India, speaking a score or more of different languages, fully one-fourth, or between sixty and odd millions, own the Hindi as their vernacular. In all the great centres of Hindu faith in North India, alike in populous Benares, Allahabad, Multan and in the sacred shrines of Gangotri, Kedarnath, and Badrinath, among the Himalayas; in many of the most powerful independent native states of India, as in the dominions of the Maharaja of Jeypore and other Rajput chiefs; in short throughout an area of more than 248,000 square miles, Hindi is the language of the great mass of the population. Only where Mohamedan influence has long prevailed, as in the large cities, and on account of the almost exclusive currency of Mahomedan speech in Government Offices have many Hindus learned to condemn their native tongue and affect the Persianized Hindi known as Urdu. * * * This language is written in the Arabic Alphabet. But vast numbers of Hindus are more or less ignorant of Arabic and Persian of the Urdu, and employ native Hindee and Sanskrit words instead; these people use the Deva Nagri Alphabet." Rev. W. Etherington, Missionary, Benares, says:—"Hindi is the mother-tongue of probably not less than seventy-four millions of the people of India. It is spoken throughout the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, the greater part of Rajputana, Central India and Behar; and it is really understood by Sikhs, Guzeratis, Mahrattas, Nepalese and other tribes having dialects of their own. But during the Mahomedan reign it came into disuse in the large cities and took its residence in the far distant villages, and obscure parts of the country." Rev. J. D. Bate, Missionary of the Baptist Missionary Society, observes:—"From the western border of Bengal to the Punjab, and from the foot of the Himalayas to the borders of the Madras Presidency, the Hindi language is the vernacular of the masses—both in British India and in the Feudatory States." Similar testimonies from acknowledged authorities might be multiplied, but those we have quoted are sufficient to show that Hindi is the true vernacular of the Upper Provinces.

As a matter of fact the Persianized order of the public offices is unintelligible to the mass of the people. Mr. Beames, the Commissioner of Burdwan, a well-known Oriental scholar, points out the mischief that arises from the neglect of the people's mother-tongue. He observes: "It is sufficient to remind every one who has at heart the good of India and the stability of our rule that the only way to the heart of the people is through their mother-tongue. I had to learn Hindustani *entirely* from the lips of my teachers. There existed no books from which I could acquire the real every-day familiar talk of the masses and, as far as I am aware, there exist none yet. The consequence is that our officials learn a stilted artificial form of speech, which only enables them to speak to their own *amla*, or the court *Mooktar*, and they are thus at the mercy of a very corrupt and designing class of people. When an English officer goes into a village and begins to talk to the people, even if he speaks the purest high Urdu, they generally understand him so little as to suppose he is talking English. Indeed, to say Urdu is the mother-tongue of the masses is quite as true as to assert that English is their vercular, because a few educated men speak English. The case of Urdu in this respect is exactly similar to that of English. Urdu is distinctly a foreign language to the people of India, as it contains more than 90 per cent words which are Arabic or Persian. Those who have looked into the matter carefully have come to the conclusion that Urdu could not possibly become the language of the masses whether Hindus or Mahomedans, Urdu is after all an exotic in the country." Again, "we must bear in mind that the Hindi alphabet is much superior to the Urdu alphabet, the Ordu alphabet, like the English alphabet, is both redundant and defective, while the Hindi alphabet has a letter for every sound. This is one reason why it is so very difficult to decipher Urdu manuscripts especially when the diacritical marks are left out. The vowels in Urdu are indicated by small dot-like points, which, according to custom, are invariably omitted in writing. But the Devanagri alphabet has no such drawbacks. All Oriental scholars agree in giving the highest place to this alphabet among the alphabets of the world. The evils which arise from the use of Urdu characters in the public offices have been effectively exposed by a member of the Devanagri Bicharini Sava of Meerut, in a well-written pamphlet. The writer quotes many cases of gross failures of justice resulting from the use of Urdu characters. We will mention only one or two of these. The Magistrate of Aligurh sentenced three persons named Buldeo Persad, Har Prosad, and Niranjan to imprisonment in a criminal case. A petition appealing against the sentence having been presented to the Sessions Judge, the Sheristadar read Brahman for Niranjan. As Buldeo Persad and Har Persad were Brahmins they were released, but no orders were passed in regard to Niranjan, as the Judge thought that the latter had not appealed. Two days after this Niranjan presented another petition to the court, and the Sheristadar's mistake was discovered, and the petitioner released. A man named Ghinnya had prepared an appeal to the High Court. The court amla read his name Ghita. The chaprasis called out for Ghita and Ghinnya naturally did not answer to the call. The consequence was that the appeal was struck off in the absence of the applicant, though the latter was present all the while in court. Such are the difficulties and inconveniences which often arise from the use of Urdu characters.

The chief cause of the non-advancement of mass education in Northern India seems to be the substitution of Urdu for the true vernacular of the people. In Bengal where the people are taught through the medium of their mother-tongue primary education has made rapid progress. But in the North-Western Provinces, where a well devised system of primary education based on special taxation has been in operation for a long time, the progress made is small. Why do not the people of the Upper Provinces avail themselves more largely of the advantages, which the Education Department places within their reach? We will allow Mr. Nesfield, the able Inspector of Oudh, to answer this question. He says:—"One drawback to the success of village schools in this District (Unao) is that the predominant vernacular of the inhabitants (or rather of that portion of the inhabitants which usually attends school) is Hindi rather than Urdu. The numbers of Brahmins and other high caste Hindus in the Unao district is unusually large. Their sympathies are for Hindi literature, while the court dialect or language, which is consequently more useful of the two, is Urdu. Thus their literary tastes are not well in harmony with their material interests." Mr. Griffith in his report for 1877-78 admits that the indigenous schools in which reading, writing and arithmetic are taught in the Nagri character are popular with many. The Government of India, in dealing with the Report of the Education Commission, should carefully consider why the existing primary schools in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, though greatly inadequate to meet the educational requirements of the people, do not show any tendency to increase. The Government levies an education cess for the support of elementary instruction, it is in duty bound to make village primary schools popular and attractive—a result which can only be achieved by making Hindi, the true vernacular of the rural population, the medium of instruction.

STRIKE BUT HEAR!

THIS is the title of a new pamphlet on the Bengal Rent Bill by a well known zemindar of Mymensing, Babu Keshub Chunder Acharjea Chowdry. Our author combines a knowledge of zemindari business and law, for he is both a zemindar and a pleader. He is also a practical man, and is moderate in his views and opinions. He has given a mass of valuable information, which will of course interest those who take an interest in the subject. We give the following illustrations on the subject of the growth of the occupancy right:

I. A, B and C have a village called Rampore appertaining to three different estates but included within the same exterior boundary of the Survey map. Shaik Tamiz lived for 8 years in that part of the village which belongs to A and had 4 Cottahs of land only, and for another 3 years and odd months, held 4 Cottahs in B's village. In July 1883, without changing his residence, takes 3 years lease for 30 Bighas of land from C, which were before under the cultivation of different resident ryots but Master Tamiz on the 3rd of March 1883 gets a right of occupancy over that land to the exclusion of the resident ryots, and poor C. for no fault of his own is deprived of the possessory right of these 30 Biggahs of lands.

II. A, B, C and D had their Zemindaree partitioned in 1854, Shaik Tamiz held 2 Cottahs of land under A in village Rampore; in 1860 removes his *Baree* to Shampore some forty miles from the first village and takes 3 Cottahs of land from B and then in 1882 he again removes his *Baree* (house) to Krisnapore some thirty miles north of Shampore and erects a hut there in the Zemindary of C. In Pous 1882 some of the old resident ryots of Jadubpore belonging to D gave up about 30 Biggahs of land which Shaik Tamiz takes on a terminable lease of 2 years, but on the 2nd of March 1883 he becomes an occupancy ryot with all the advantages conferred on that favoured class of tenants; so without even a warning D is deprived of the 30 Biggahs of land and the resident ryots also lose their lands for ever. I think it is needless to multiply instances shewing the injustice of the rule contained in Chapter V of the Bill. According to the common law of the Zemindar's lands wanted by resident ryots cannot be given to or retained by, non-resident ryots. Such is the effect of Chapter V that persons who were squatters according to their own conduct, will suddenly acquire a right which can only be acquired by grant or prescription. A very high officer observed "as soon as this Bill becomes law the Zemindars will lose every bit of their cultivated lands." According to the provisions of the present Bill, lands given to Shaik Tamiz on the 1st of March will become, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, his absolute property on the 3rd day of March 1883. I do not see the justice of the rule according to which a settled ryot shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, acquire a right of occupancy over every plot of land found in his possession on 3rd of March 1883 (*vide* Sections 45 and 47). Our rulers tell us that they simply want to restore the ryots to their former possession. Admitting for arguments' sake that *Khoodkust* ryots of old, acquired right of occupancy over land as soon as they cultivated them, may I ask whether any instance can be shewn in which a Pycust ryot even claimed any such right? The distinction between the Khoodkust and Pycust ryots depended on whether the ryot resided in his own holding or not. If the Bill aims at the restoration of the former state of affairs, then why it takes away the distinction between the two classes of ryots which has all along been observed in Bengal?

These illustrations we are told are taken from life. Comments upon them are superfluous.

We will give one more extract, rather a long one, which shews how the 20 years' presumption clause has worked:

Before giving any opinion on the effects of Sections 15 and 16 of the Bill, let me proceed to state how the presumption from 20 years uniform payment of rent created by Act X of 1859 operated in Eastern Bengal. During the 1st few years of the passing of the Act all the pleaders of the Munsiff's Court, and the Muktears, and the retired servants of the Zemindars became *Mokroridars* by the help of forged *Dakhilas*, and evidence of hired witnesses; then came the second batch, *viz.*, *Mondols* and other well-to-do ryots. Whenever a rent suit was instituted the written Statement was invariably as follows.

1. I hold lands at fixed rates from previous to the Permanent Settlement.

2. I hold *Dakhilas* for 20 years immediately preceding the institution of the suit to prove that during that period my rent has not been changed.

3. My rent is Rs. 5, but the rate claimed by the Zemindar is exorbitant; the rent of every Biggah of land in my village is Annas 2 and not Annas 10 as claimed by the Zemindar.

In suits of this nature the Ryots were successful in two different ways. In some of these suits they succeeded in proving the *Dakhilas* by false witnesses. In others, in which they failed to substantiate the special plea of 20 years uniform payment of rent, the Deputy Collectors, most of whom had identical interest with the ryots, came to the following conclusion. "It is true that the *Dakhilas* filed by the defendant have not been proved, but as the plaintiff has failed to prove his claim by any written *Kabuliat* of the ryot, I can only decree the claim to the extent admitted by him." Thus the Zemindar was thrown under the mercy of the Ryot, who from that date began to deposit his rent in the court until he compelled the Zemindar by the united passive resistance of the whole village to come to terms. Shaik Tamiz has obtained a great victory over his Zemindar. This news spread like wildfire in his own and other neighbouring villages, and the other ryots came in flocks to his *baree* for *paramarsa*. Every body knew, that Shaik Tamiz and his father Shaik Nozib annually paid Rs. 20 as rent, Rs. 2 as *Dihikhorcha*, Re. 1 as *Patwaree fee*, and Annas 4 as *Bastoo poojah*; but how he could reduce his rent to Rs. 5 was a mystery which was revealed by Shaik Tamiz to his audience thus: "Brethern, listen, *Lat Suhib* has sent orders to all the *Hakims* to the effect that the Zemindars cannot get any thing in the shape of rent beyond that admitted by the Ryots. All the Ryots are advised to stop payment of rent and to raise up, the same kind of objections in rent suits, as Tamiz did. From that date the ryots combined and each offered to pay the quit rent as suited him best.

If the Lieutenant-Governor appoints a Commission, and if that Commission does its work in right earnest we dare say all facts of this kind will come to light.

REVIEWS.

A Brief History of the Indian People. By W. W. Hunter, C. I, E., L L. D.

IT was once said by an eminent educationist that school-boys should much rather have placed in their hands books like Oliver Goldsmith's histories in which facts and fiction have been indiscriminately blended together than that they should be made to cram themselves with works which contain a dry record of facts in an unattractive form. In writing a history for young people an author should certainly make it his aim to render it as attractive as possible, but he should impress it at the same time with the stamp of truth. This is undoubtedly a difficult task, but Dr. Hunter in the work before us has performed it with pre-eminent success. Dr. Hunter is master of an easy, perspicuous, elegant and epigrammatic style, and his Brief History of India is in his best. In language which one who runs may read he narrates the history of the Indian people from the earliest times to the present day, gives just prominence to that portion of the history, the Hindu Period, which a Hindu student ought to know best, and places before the reader the history of Mogul rule in India and of her intestine struggles before the advent of the British, free from those details of unimportant facts and dates which occupy so large a portion of other histories of India. But this is not all. Almost every page of the history testifies to the author's deep sympathy for the people. We have not come across a single work on Indian history, which we have read with greater pleasure and greater pride. As an historian Dr. Hunter has done full justice to the people of India. He has succeeded in writing a history of India not only in such a way that it will be read but also in a way which we hope will lead "young Englishmen and young natives of India to think more kindly of each other." The Calcutta University has done wisely in prescribing this brief history as a text-book for the Entrance Examination. They could not have made a better selection. But we are sorry to find that literary pirates are already at work to undermine the good intentions of the University authorities. Two different epitomes of Indian History have lately been issued, which are apparently the results of piracies on Dr. Hunter's work. We know that Dr. Hunter is too good a man, too high-minded, and too kind a friend of the natives of this country to think of troubling them with legal proceedings, but their own good sense ought to restrain them in their wayward zeal. Epitomes like these simply serve to encourage cram and vulgarise education, and we do hope that school masters should take care not to allow the students to make use of them. But perhaps the true remedy for the evil lies in the hands of the University Examiners. We feel quite sure that if their questions be so framed as to test whether or no the boys have read the text-book prescribed by the University, the occupation of epitome writers and literary pirates would be soon gone.

Professional Beggars: being sketches of Beggars, Begging Letter writers and Imposters from Personal Observation. By Thomas McGuire. With illustrations by Fred. D. Rogers, Calcutta, 1884.

Mr. McGuire, the Superintendent of the Calcutta Alms House, has rendered a service to the charitable public of Calcutta by presenting his sketches of the different varieties of beggars who infest this city. His professional duties have enabled him to study the habits, peculiarities and characterstics of begging impostors of all descriptions, who in various guises impose upon the credulity and inexperience of the benevolent people of Calcutta, and he has presented them in vivid colours to serve as a warning to the guileless and the simple-minded amongst them. Each of the sketches may be taken as a sample of the species which it represents. Of the ten the "Attorney-General" is a capital figure and may be studied with advantage. He does not take an active part in the business of the class he assists; he does no outdoor work but contents himself with simply helping his clients with writing and advice, but it would appear that the active members of the prowling community cannot do without him. He is the guiding spirit of the fraternity. We for our part never dreamt of the existence of such legal practitioners in Calcutta before the perusal of Mr. McGuire's book. "The Mother and Daughter" present very touching specimens of scientific villainy practised by persons who have made the trade the study of their life-time. We do not know which of the six species of impostors given in the book to admire the most for their skill, courage, ready wit and indescribable coolness. The educational impostor is the picture of a cool villain, but unfortunately for society he is not unique, the trade latterly has become a little too common. The sketches are drawn from our author's experiences of European life in Calcutta The illustrations have considerably enhanced the value of the sketches.

The Land of the Five Rivers and Sindh. Sketches Historial and Descriptive. By David Ross, C.I.E. F.R.G.S. London, Chapman, and Hall Limited.

We owe the author and the publishers of the above work an apology for delay in our notice of it, which was simply unavoidable. The value of the book has been enhanced by a good map of the Punjab and Sindh and the excellent style of the printer's and binder's work. The author begins with Sindh and ends with the Punjab. We can hardly hope to give an idea of the contents of the work by extracts by way of specimens. Everything it contains is instructive and valuable. The writer has evidently taken great pains in collecting information regarding every place of historical and antiquarian interest. To the future historian of India Mr. Ross's book will be an invaluable repertory of facts and incidents. It would seem that the author is not content with giving dry facts and events, but has collected amusing popular anecdotes and songs. Among other defects in the climate of Multan is its excessive heat, and this heat, says our author, is attributed by native tradition to the influence of a Saint, who was able to bring the sun nearer to this place than to any other. The average fall of rain is only 7 inches; heat and dust are terrible plagues. On this head a Persian couplet is cited, which runs thus:

With four rare things Multan abounds—
Heat, beggars, dust, and burial grounds.

We highly appreciate Mr. Charles's translation of the popular Punjab ballad lamenting General Nicholson's death, and dwelling on his heorism and devotion. We regret we cannot reproduce the translation for want of space. Khangra in the Punjab is celebrated for the skill of some native practitioners called Khangars who have obtained a degree of celebrity for the skill with which they remove the unsightly appearance caused by the loss of part of the nose. A jealous husband frequently slits off the end of his wife's nose producing permanent disfigurement, and this these practitions help to replace correctly.

In the hilly portion of the Ambala district there is a place with an area of 100 square miles inhabited by about 6,000 people, called Rotatia. In this hilly tract the natives, all Hindus, observe a curious custom. "Passing along the hill sides, one occasionally sees a number of little cascades one above the other, the water at the mouth of each passing along a narrow bamboo duct and then falling 1½ to 2 feet. These have been arranged by the village women who every day in the hot and cold weather take their young children during the sunny hours, and lull them

to sleep under the cascades. A pillow is made of dried grass, and the head is so placed that the stream of water shall fall on the region of the brain. The mothers are watching their children all the time. In the cold weather the time devoted to this penance is shorter; but in the hot weather the operation is commenced at about 10 o'clock in the morning and continues till evening. It is said that children not subjected to this treatment generally die. The benefits derived are steady bowels, healthy eyes, free action of the thought, and a less inclination to small-pox." The book abounds with such facts and anecdotes, which make it very interesting reading.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

IT IS NOTIFIED that His Excellency the Viceroy and staff will leave for Simla on the 14th instant. The Government of India offices will also move on the same day. His Excellency is expected to arrive at Simla on the 22nd instant.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor will shortly take a trip to Chittagong. The port of Chittagong has of late expanded so rapidly that it is now the second port of Bengal. His Honor's object in visiting the port is to examine personally certain recommendations for the improvement of the port.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT we believe will move to Darjeeling by the end of this month. The Bengal Legislative Council will probably close its sittings next week.

WE ARE glad to learn that with the aid of the funds, which have lately come into their hands, the District Charitable Society have resolved to put the Leper Asylum on an extended and sound basis. Mr. Broughton takes great interest in the Asylum.

WE ARE glad to learn that Kumar Manobendra Krishna Deb, son of our distinguished countryman, Maharaja Narendra Krishna, has been called to the bar. He is expected to return next month.

THERE will be some changes in some rounds of the official ladder owing to the usual applications for hot weather leave. Mr. H. J. Reynolds takes three months' leave and will return in time to relieve Mr. Dampier, who retires in July next. Mr. Macaulay takes leave for three months, Mr. C. E. Buckland acts for him and Mr. Bolton succeeds Mr. Buckland at the Board—both the appointments are excellent. Mr. Buckland as Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple had peculiar opportunities and facilities to study all the provinces of the Lieutenant-Governorship, and the knowledge thus acquired and the talents and abilities possessed by Mr. Buckland cannot find a better field than the Secretariat. Mr. Harrison contemplates to take leave for three months. We have not heard who will act for him.

WE HAVE received a telegram from Cuddapah to the effect that the first fruit of the report of the Education Commission in Madras has been the raising of the fees of the English Schools in that district. We do not understand the reason of the strange move. We hope we will be supplied with details.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science will take place on Wednesday the 12th instant at 5 P. M. The same opportunity will be taken to inaugurate the new Lecture Hall. We are glad to learn that His Excellency the Viceroy has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorial of the inhabitants of Santipore to the Lieutenant-Governor protesting against the exclusion of that town from the privilege of electing the Chairman of its Municipal Board. We fully sympathize with the memorialists, but we are sorry to learn that the Council at its last sitting has negatived the prayer.

AT THE last sitting of the Bengal Council the Bengal Municipal Bill was nearly finished. Strange to say that while the privilege of the election of Chairman is conceded to many a second class Municipalities, it is withheld from the Municipalities of the Suburbs, Uttarpara, Santipore, Patna and Gya. We cannot conceive on what reasons is this strange decision based. We are constrained to say that it is not in accordance with the enlightened and liberal spirit, which has guided Mr. Thompson in dealing with this Bill.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Dr. Fabre-Tonnerre in France from a general breakdown of his constitution. Many of our readers recollect him as the redoubted Health-Officer of Calcutta. He began life in this city as a Homœopath, and although he effected some wonderful cures, he did not achieve much professional success. When the appointment of Health-Officer of the Town was created he got it by a mere toss-up as it were, and he sat upon the Municipality like the Old Man of the Sea. His knowledge of homœpathy secured him friends in high and influential quarters; Lord Lawrence, Sir Henry Maine, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Hobhouse, became his personal friends, and whenever there was any storm in the Municipality he weathered it successfully with their aid. At last Dr. Tonnerre let his hold upon the Municipality go on receiving a bonus of Rs. 35,000. Dr. Tonnerre was a well-informed man, jovial and genial. He was 68 years old. His death is mourned by a large circle of friends.

IT WOULD seem that our informant was not quite correct as to the expected promotion of Mr. B. L. Gupta. He calculated upon the usual hot weather promotions, but the applications for long leave in the judicial line this year have been few, and Mr. B. L. Gupta's place in the list being comparatively low he must still wait some time longer before his turn comes. As for his having been previously passed over we are informed that nothing of the kind has occurred; that last year there was a chance for him but that he did not avail himself of it as he did not like to break up his Calcutta establishment for the sake of three months' promotion. But even that chance did not come as Mr. Meres cancelled his leave. We have no doubt that justice will be done to Mr. Gupta.

WE ARE glad to observe that Babu Preolal Dey, son of our well known townsman, Babu Kanyelal Dey Rai Bahadur, a practical chemist, has obtained at the Calcutta International Exhibition a gold medal and a first class certificate for his superior non-alcoholic Lime-Juice. The purity and quality of this preparation combined with cheapness of price constitute its best recommendation. It is free from alcohol, sugar, and all foreign substances, has no musty flavour, and will not turn mouldy but will keep sound and bright in any climate. It is highly recommended by the Medical faculty, for its remedial virtues in Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, Malarious and Splenic fever. It has also been found very efficacious in Dyspepsia and indigestion. We congratulate Babu Preolal Dey on his success.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has followed the example of Bombay and submitted a memorial on the subject of Railway extension. It advocates both State and guaranteed lines. We give the following extract from the memorial:

After careful consideration the Chamber of Commerce is of opinion that for many years to come, the field will be large enough for both agencies to work in, side by side. While thus recommending the construction of railways by the agency of private companies, as well as by the State, the Chamber consider that in all cases where lines are given over to Guaranteed Companies either for construction, or for working, the interests of the public should be carefully guarded:—

1st—By Government retaining in their own hands the right of fixing maximum rates for the carriage of cheap staples.

And 2ndly—In the event of a line earning more than the guaranteed interest, by Government sharing with the Company the surplus profits. As it appears to the Chamber that the tendency of private enterprise will obviously be to select the best paying lines, leaving the ones not so likely to pay for the direct construction of Government, the division between the Government and the Company of the surplus profits seems an essential condition to the employment of private enterprise, for it is only in this way that the construction of railways can be committed to Guaranteed Companies without the railway system as a whole becoming a burden on the taxation of the country. In all cases Government should secure a share of profits in proportion to the risks entailed by the guarantee.

Subject to these conditions, your Memorialists see no objection to private companies being given a continuous guarantee, and they consider that, without such a guarantee, sufficient capital for the railway extensions required by the country will not be attainable.

While on the subject of private enterprise, your Memorialists would venture to suggest that the Select Committee be requested to consider whether rules might not be formulated, describing the terms on which Government was prepared to encourage the construction of railways in India by private enterprise; and so avoid the vexatious and avoidable delays to which promoters of railways in India have hitherto been subjected.

If private companies cannot be got up without a guarantee, we would prefer that the lines should be constructed by the State. Of course the Government should render some assistance to private companies, but we are opposed to the guarantee system.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, BART, M.D., L.L.D., Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 1st March, 1884.

Since our last report there has hardly been any interesting change in our commercial affairs, Dullness continued to prevail over the various markets, restricting operations within narrow limits.

Piece-goods.—There has been little or no change in the features of this market which towards the close of the period under review experienced less enquiry and will continue until the Dolejatra Holidays are over—a festival much revered amongst Hindus of Northern India.

Yarns continue to be dull; both import and local manufactures are alike.

In exports of country produce we have hardly any thing of importance to report.

MONETARY.

Money continues stringent but without any further change in the rates of interest and discount, 9 per cent. continues to be the minimum rate at the Banks for loans on Government Securities.

Government Securities during the period of the report fluctuated much and the following rates ruled at the close: 4 per centl 96-13 for large amounts and 97 to 97-4 for small amounts.

In Joint-Stock Shares—nothing of importance transpired, the market continues unsteady.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs	As.	P.
The President Arcot Library	3	0	0
P. W. C. Soor and Co., Meerut	13	4	0
S. Tagore Esq., C. S., Shollapore	20	0	0
M. S. Mohapatar Esq., Cuttuck	6	10	0
District Engineer, Ranchee	7	0	0
B. C. Pal Esq., Golaghat	10	0	0

Babu Bejoy Kristo Mookerjea, Ooturpara.....	13	4	0
,, Khetter Mohun Paulit, Ajoodhya.....	3	5	0
,, Gobind Chunder Ghosal, Areadoho.....	6	10	0
,, Kristodhon Banerjea, Cooch Behar.....	13	4	0
,, Russick Chunder Sen, Furreedpore.....	6	10	0
,, Bharut Chunder Bose, Fulbaria.....	8	0	0
,, Woomalochan Mozoomdar, Dackhin Bangorah, Tipperah	13	4	0
,, Keshob Chunder Roy, Hooghly.....	13	4	0
,, Mutty Lal Ghose, Tipperah.....	5	0	0

ERRATUM.

For Behary Lal Banerjea, Kushba Rs. 13, read Rs. 10.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—27th *February* 1884.

General—16th Feby—Mr. T E Coxhead, Offg Magte and Colr, Burdwan, acted in the second grade of Magtes and Colrs from 11th ult to 8th instant, both days inclusive.

21st Feby—Mr. A Forbes, Offg Magte and Colr, Saran leave for two days, in extension of leave granted 14th Sept last.

22nd Feby—Mr. W M Clay, Magte and Colr Khoolna, furlough for a period of six months, from 1st April 1884, or subsequent date.

Mr. E M C Smith, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Pakour Sonthal Perghs, leave for ten days, from 26th prox.

25th Feby—Mr H P Peterson, Offg Jt. Magte and Depy Colr, Buxar, Shahabad, furlough for twenty months from 15th prox.

Mr. T L L Jenkins, Asst Magte and Colr, Jehanabad, Gya, is transfd to Shahabad, and appointed to have charge of the Buxar sub-divin of that dist.

Baboo Mohim Chundra Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Shahabad, is transfd to Gya, and appointed to have charge of the Jahanabad sub-divin of that dist.

Mr. E Stewart, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Mozufferpore, leave for one month from date he may avail himself of it.

26th Feby—Baboo Gobindo Mohun Ghose Dey, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Chumparun, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of Bhagulpore.

Moulvie Syud Sakhawat Hossain, to be an Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, and is posted to the sudder station of Maldah.

Baboo Khudiram Podder, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Bagirhat, Khoolna, is transfd temply to the sudder station of that dist.

Munshi Nundjee, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Singbhoom, leave for seven days, in extension of leave granted 13th November last.

The order of 27th Novr last, granting leave on medical certificats for 11 days to Moulvie Maffizuddin, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Nuddea, is cancelled.

Mr. W C Muller, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Burdwan, is transfd to Fureedpore, and to have charge of the Goalundo sub-divin of that dist.

This cancels orders of 18th and 19th ints, apptg Mr. N Warde-Jones and Baboo Trylucko Nath Sen to have charge of the Goalundo and Rampore, Hat sub-divins of Fureedpore and Beerbhoom respectively.

Baboo Rutton Lall Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Tipperah, to have charge of the Brahmunberish sub-divin of that dist.

Baboo Gobind Chundra Bysack, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Brahmunberiah, Tipperah, to have charge of the Chandpore sub-divin of that dist.

Baboo Nilmoney Coomar, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Mymensingh, on leave, is posted to the Brahmunberiah sub-divin of Tipperah.

Police,—25th Feby—The services of Mr. R A D'O Bignell, Asst Supdt of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Cooch Behar State, from 18th Jany 1884.

Mr. G D Graham, Asst Supdt of Police, leave for two and-a-half months, from date he may be relieved of the special duty on which he is at present employed.

Mr H S Schurr, Asst Supdt of Police, leave for 42 days in extension of leave granted 1st Novr last.

26th Feby—Mr A S Judge, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Dist Police, Maldah to act in first grade of Asst Supdts of Police, during absence, on leave, of Mr H S Schurr.

Mr. E St George Kaye, Asst Supdt of Police, Manbhoom, to act in first grade of Asst Supdts of Police from 17th Decr 1883,

Ecclesiastical,—The Rev Ananda Chunder Daffadar, Baptist Missionary, is authorised to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christian.

Registration,—Baboo Ambica Persad, Jt Sub-Regtr of Motihari, Kesariya, in Chumparun, to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Seetamurhee, in Mozufferpore.

Baboo Kally Prosunno Dey to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Magoora, in Jessore, on probn for six months, from 16th prox from which date the sub-divinl officer of Magoora will cease to be in charge of the Sub-Registry Office at that station.

Education,—21st Feby,—Rai Sohan Lall, Urdu and Hindi Translator to Govt, leave for one month from 18th inst.

Dr. H F R Hœrnle, Offg Principal of the Calcutta Madrissa to be Principal of the Calcutta Madrissa College from 1st Feby 1884.

25th Feby—Mr. G A Stack, Prof, Patna College, leave for two months and fifteen days from date he may avail himself of it.

26th Feby—The following gentlemen to be members of the Dist School Committee of Chumparun :—

Baboo Annada Prosad Bose, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, vice Baboo Gobindo Mohun Ghose.

Baboo Chaitanya Prosad Barat, Head Master, Motihari Zillah School, vice Baboo Tripura Churn Banerjee, transfd.

Baboo Chaitanya Prosad Barat also to be Secy to the above committee, vice Baboo Tripura Churn Banerjee.

Opium—9th Feby—Mr JD Savi, Sub-Depy Opium Agent Tehta, Behar Agency, leave for three months from 15th prox, or subsequent date.

Mr H F Drummond, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Monghyr, Behar Agency, to act as Sub-Depy opium Agent of Tehta, during absence of Mr J D Savi.

21st Feby—Mr A W Osborne, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, privilege leave for fourteen days from 8th inst.

Medical—19th Feby—Mr W A Williams, Apothy Medical College Hospital, to be Steward of the Presidency General Hospital, from date he joined his apptmt, vice Mr. J F Mills, transfd to the Milty Dept.

Mr R N Burgress, Asst Apothy, Medical College Hospital, temply to be Apothy of that Hospital.

25th Feby—Surg-Maj J O'Brien, offg Civil Surg, Shahabad, to act as Prof of Surgical and descriptive Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, during absence of Surg-Maj D O'C Raye.

Asst Surg Baney Madhub Tagore, in medical charge of the Sub-divn of, and the charitable dispensary at, Seetamurhee, furlough for one year, from date he may be relieved.

26th Feby—Asst Surg Aghore Nath Bose, in charge of the charitable dispensary at Chupra, leave for one month, from date he may be relieved.

Asst Surg Hari Mohun Sen, a Superny at the Presidency, to have charge of the charitable dispensary at Chupra during absence of Asst Surg Aghore Nath Bose.

Municipal—20th Febry—Baboo Ambica Churn Moitra to be a Comr of the Municipality of Commercolly, in Nuddea.

21st Febry—The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the Comrs of the Mozufferpore Municipality of Mr H J H Fasson, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, to be their vice-Chairman.

22nd Febry—Shah Fradut Hosein to be a Comr of the Monghyr Municipality.

23rd Febry,—The Lieut-Govr approves the re-election by the Comrs of the Jungipore Municipality of Baboo Krishna Ballabha Roy to be their Vice Chairman.

26th Febry,—Mr D McL Morrison is re-appointed to be a Comr of the Howrah Municipality.

Road Cess—2nd Febry—Dr E Bovill to be a member of Dist Road Committee of Champarun, vice Dr G Price, transfd.

The following gentlemen is apptd members of the Dist Road Committee of Gya:—

Moulvie Au'ad Ali, vice Baboo Aumbica prashad Sing Baboo Roy Ram Narain Singh, vice Rajah Bhekun Narayan Sing, Bahadoor; Syed Ali Husen vice Baboo Nararugden Narain Singh; Baboo Doorga Sunker Bhuttacharjea, vice Baboo Rameshur Pershad Narain Sing; Baboo Chota Lall Sijwar, CIE, vice Syed Abu Sabh; and Moulvie Frukharuddin, vice Munshi Ekbal Ali.

Notification—26th Febry—Under sec 6, Act IV (BC) of 1876, the Lieut-Govr appts Mr W D Bruce to be a Comr of the Town of Calcutta, vice Mr H A Adkin, resigned.

Judicial Department—23rd Febry—Mr H M S Nosworthy to be an Hony Magte for the Bench at the sudder station of the Darjeelling Dist, and is vested with the powers of a Magte, 3rd class.

This cancels Notification of 4th Jany last, which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of 10th idem, apptg Mr Nosworthy to be an Hony Magte for the Kurseong Bench.

25th Febry—Baboo Ram Narain Banerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bhagulpore, is vested with the powers of a Magte, first class.

The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Moulvie Abul Khair of his apptmt of Hony Magte for the Rampore-Beauleah Bench.

Baboo Shosha Dhar Rav, B L, to be an Hony Magte for the Rampore-Beauleah Bench, and is vested with the powers of a Magte, third class.

26th Febry—Moulvie Syud Sakhawat Hosain, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Maldah, is vested with the powers of a Magte, third class.

Mr Rajkissen Sen, Barr-at-Law, Munsif of Sealdah, 24-Perghs, on leave, is confirmed in the first grade of Munsifs from 4th ult, vice Baboo Preonath Surma, retd.

Baboo Kali Cumar Bose, first Munsif of Mozufferpore, on leave, is promotd temply to first grade of Munsifs, vice Mr Rajkissen Sen.

Baboo Shoshibhushan Chatterjee, first Munsif of Perozepore Backergunge, is confirmed in second grade of Munsifs, vice Mr Rajkissen Sen.

Baboo Hari Prosad Das, second Munsif of Patuakhally, Backergunge, is promotd temply to second grade of Munsifs, vice Babu Shoshibhusan Chatterjee.

Babu Saroda Prosad Chatterji (Junr), Second Munsif of Kurigram, Rungpore, is confirmed in third grade of Munsifs, vice Baboo Shoshibhushan Chatterji.

Baboo Mohendro Lal Gossami Addnl Munsif of Maldah, Rajshahye, on deputation at Beauleah, is promotd temply to third grade of Munsifs, vice Baboo Saroda Prosad Chatterjee.

Advertisements.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE LYALL & Co.

WILL SELL

AT **Noon** ON **Tuesday next the 4th March**

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NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 295 of 1882 (wherein Hemchunder Mitter is Plaintiff and Sreemutty Bhobo Bhabaney Dassee is Defendant) and dated the 22nd August 1882, by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale room at the Court-house on Saturday the 8th day of March next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the following properties belonging to the estates of Sreenath Bose deceased :—

Lot. No. 1.—All that peace or parcel of land hereditaments and premises situate at and being No. 56, Mooktaram Baboo's Street in the Town of Calcutta containing by estimation one Bigga nineteen cattas and three feet more or less and bounded on the north by Mooktaram Baboo's Street, on the south by Government Drain, on the east partly by a Drain and partly by the land belonging to Preonath Bose and on the west by the tenanted land of Ramchunder Paul.

Lot. No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of tenanted rent-free land hereditaments and premises situate at Sealdah in Dehee Sara being the holding No. 10 and situate in the Registration District of Alipore and Sub District of Sealdah, containing by measurement two Biggahs fifteen catttahs, three chittacks and two catchas more or less and bounded on the north by a garden belonging to a Nakoda, on the south by Government Road called Heersa Street, on the east by the said Heersa Street and on the west by a garden belonging to Brojonath Dhur.

Lot. No. 3.—All that garden land and premises situate at Kankurgacha, in Dehee Punchannagram being No. 3 holding No. 80 and situate in the Registration District of Alipore and Sub-District of Sealdah and grand Division 3 with trees and everything therein contained, containing by estimation thirteen Biggahs more or less and bounded on the north by the Public Road, on the south by the Bhogu Deeghee, on the east by the garden of Mohendra Nath Shome and Kally Prosad Shome, and on the west by the purchased garden of Kumaree Dassee.

Lot. No. 4.—All that one storied messuage or tenement together with the piece or parcel of land on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation four Cattahs and eight Chittacks more or less situate lying and being the portion of the house and premises No. 80, Mooktaram Baboo's Street in the Town of Calcutta and which is known as Bheon Battee, and bounded on the north by the land of Hurro Nath Bose, on the south by the dwelling house of Mooktaram Baboo, on the east by the dwelling house of the said Bhobaney Dassee and on the west by the dwelling house of Bholanath Dutt and others.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction or at the Office of Baboo Preo Nath Bose, Attorney for the Plaintiff, No. 12 Old Post Office Street on any day before the sale and will be produced at the Sale.

PREO NATH BOSE,
Plantiff's Attorney,
Calcutta High Court,
Original Jurisdiction.
The 21st February 1884.

(Sd.) R. BELCHAMBERS
Registrar.

Notice.

Wanted a Surveyor and Leveller for the District Road Committee, Hooghly, on a salary of Rs. 60 and horse allowance Rs. 15 per month, for 5 months. One who served in the Irrigation Department of Public Works will be preferred.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received up to 8th March 1884.

By Order,
JOGENDRA NATH MULLIK,
Accountant, District Engineer's Office, H. and H.

NOTICE.

Wanted a Surveyor for the Cooch Behar State Railway on a salary of Rs. 60, rising to 100 according to qualifications. None need apply who has no practical knowledge. Preference will be given to him who has experience in plate-laying.

GOBIND CHUNDER ROY,
Superintendent of Works, Department P. W.
Cooch Behar State.

MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

The *Twenteeth* Annual *Conversazione* of the above Society will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday the 11th March 1884, from 9 to 11 P. M.

ABDOOL LUTEEF,
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The Earl of Lytton, The Earl of Northbrook, the late Earl of Mayo.
HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM,
THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT &c.

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NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by L. P. D. Broughton and Robert Belchambers Esqrs. the Commissioners of partition appointed under a Decree dated the 6th day of January 1881 and made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in the Goods of Prince Golam Mahommed deceased and in Suit No. 746 of 1876 wherein Shahzadah Amed Halimoozumaun the son of the deceased above named is Plaintiff, and Shahzadee Currumunnissa Begum the Daughter of the deceased abovenamed, Imtiazoonnissa Begum the widow of the deceased abovenamed, Mohatollah Bibee who claims to be a widow of the said deceased, Shahzadah Mahommed Furrock Shah, son of the Plaintiff and grandson of the said deceased, Shahzadah Mahommed Nussurooddeen Hyder, the son of Shahzadee Omdah Begum deceased and grandson of the said deceased abovenamed, and Fuckroonnissa Begum, Fuckeer Jehan Begum, Rookea Begum, Secunder Begum, Hossein Jehan Begum and Fuzloonnissa Begum, the grand daughters of the said deceased abovenamed are Defendants. Pursuant to an order of the said High Court made in the said suit on and bearing date the 10th day of January 1884, at the Administrator General's Office on the Top floor of the Court House at the hour of 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday the 19th day of March 1884, the following valuable property in the Town of Calcutta belonging to the said Estate and which is well worthy the attention of Capitalists will be put up for sale :

All the Three Storied House Godowns and Premises Numbered 1 and 2 (formerly Nos. 4 and 5) Church Lane now occupied by Messrs. Sandersons & Co. Mr. Bruce Ellis and Shaik Secunder at rents at present aggregating the sum of Rupees 1,100 per mensem, together with the land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same are erected and built containing by estimation Two Biggahs one cottah and $12\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks and butted and bounded as follows on the North by Hare Street, on the South by the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Moran & Co., on the East by Church Lane and on the West by the Metcalf Hall or Public Library.

The abstract of Title and Conditions of sale may be seen at the office of Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder Attorney for the Plaintiff at No. 5, Hastings Street on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

(Sd.) GONESH CHUNDER CHUNDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
The 15th February 1884.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,
AND OBTAINABLE FROM
THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,
MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO,
57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.

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Ditto (English) fasc. II—III at /10 each ..	1	4
Brihat Samhita, (Sans.)fasc. I—III, V—VII at /10 each	3	12
Chaitanya-Chandrodaya Nataka, (Sans.) fasc. II—III at/10 each ...	1	4
Chaturvarga Chintamani, (Sans.) fasc. I—XI at /10 each ...	25	0
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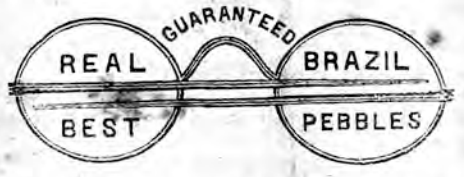

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